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Behind the Guns!

# Nippon Times

Smash All Obstacles and
Come Out Victorious

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# SHIGEMITSU FLAYS AMERICA'S SCHEME TO CONTROL WORLD

### Foreign Minister Declares United States Seeking to Subjugate Asiatics

### JAPANESE VICTORY SURE

### States Diplomatic Policy of Japan Will Be Based on Joint Declaration

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu denounced the war aims of the United States which is world domination at the plenary session of the budget meeting of the House of Representatives Sunday morning in answer to an interpellation by Yusuke Tsurumi.

With forcing clarity, the Foreign Minister pointed out that America started this war as the only alternative to cover up the dismal failure of the New Deal policy, with the ultimate object of continuing her aggression in Asia. He stated that this was one of the biggest weaknesses of the United States.

In Japan, he continued, the situation is different. The Foreign Minister declared that the unshakable national unity in Japan is a powerful guarantee for final victory in this war and that Japan's foreign policy will forever be based on the lofty spirit of the Joint Declaration.

The Foreign Minister's speech follows:

"It is not surprising that America's war aim remains shaky. She has no real war aim. Her war aim is, if anything, world domination. A war aim is the spirit that guides a war. There can be no ultimate victory in a war without a guiding spirit. In America's case, this guiding spirit, is seen to be wavering.

"The reason is not far to seek. With materialistic ideas permeating the nation, the American leaders are driving their people to war efforts on a promise of elevating their living standard. But they have no spiritual ground to stand on, so much so that they have openly confessed that the Atlantic Charter cannot be applied to India.

"America started this war as the only alternative to cover up the failure of the New Deal policy. Hers is a political war, a war for the perpetuation of aggression against Asia. No other war aim can be attributed to her. Small wonder President Roosevelt is invariably inconsistent in his utterances as far as America's war aim is concerned. Here is one of America's weaknesses, a weakness we must not lose sight of.

"Nor is it surprising that a noticeable change has come over in President Roosevelt's tone since his return from the Cairo and Teheran Conferences. It can be imagined that the European situation as reflected in these conferences has had a great deal to do with this change. I agree with you that not only the influence of the Cairo and Teheran Conferences but the war situation in the Pacific, particularly the latter, has affected the American leaders greatly.

"Following the political upheaval in Italy, a rising tide of optimism spread among the American people. Peace rumors gained currency. These peace rumors, coinciding as they did with the eagerness of the Americans for an early termination of the war, rapidly gained ground.

"On the other hand, it is quite likely that the situations in the Pacific and Europe have brought about a drastic change in President Roosevelt's outlook. The American people, however, are apparently fixed in their eager desire for an early ending of the war.

"In this predicament, President Roosevelt is adopting the policy of driving the people willy-nilly to the prosecution of war. To that end, he has gone the length of introducing the National Service Act to Congress. Conceivably, domestic problems connected with the forthcoming Presidential election have a great deal to do with this attitude of President Roosevelt's.

"All this presents a picture of total national disunity in the United States. Compare this with the situation in Japan! The unshakable national unity in Japan is a powerful guarantee for an ultimate victory in the war.

"Our foreign policy will be based, first and foremost, on the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia, the

(Continued on Page 2)

### Exposes U.S. Plan

**Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, with Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada and Welfare Minister Chikahiko Koizumi, at Sunday morning's session of the House of Representatives.**

# U.S. DISCRIMINATION OF PEOPLES SCORED

### Shigemitsu Asserts Japan Will Act on Basis of Joint Declaration

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu declared that Japan has never been guilty of racial discrimination which is an Anglo-American invention and that it should be eliminated at all costs, in answer to an interpellation by Soichiro Kita in regard to the ideological basis of the Joint Declaration as embodied in Article 5 at the plenary budget session of the Lower House Sunday.

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu stated:

"The ideological basis of the Joint Declaration is to be found, as it should be, in the self-defense of Asia and the liberation of Asia from Anglo-American fetters.

"Japan has never been guilty of racial discrimination, which is an Anglo-American invention, and should be eliminated at all costs.

"The Japanese Empire is determined to proceed along the path indicated by the Joint Declaration with the aim of establishing international justice."

Then Mr. Kita said: "In Europe the United States and Britain are resorting to insidious stratagems prior to launching the second front. I think that Japan should develop a diplomatic warfare to cope with this situation."

To this, Foreign Minister Shigemitsu answered as follows:

"In order to launch a diplomatic warfare in an effective manner, reliable information must be gathered and then a far-sighted policy must be formulated.

"In this connection, the Japanese Government is determined to make renewed efforts to frustrate the enemy's insidious stratagems by pointing out in a concrete manner the enemy's deceit and hypocrisy."

## TAGALOG SHORT STORIES WILL BE PUBLISHED HERE

**Special**

MANILA, January 23.—To enable the people of Japan to gain a better understanding of contemporary Philippine literature written in the Tagalog language, a plan is under way to translate into the Japanese language the three best Tagalog short stories published in 1943.

According to the plan, three leading Japanese newspapermen here will undertake the translation work, after which the translated stories will be published in the magazines in Japan.

The three best Tagalog stories to be translated are, "Tinubuang Lupa" (Native Soil), by Narciso Greyes, which won the first prize of 300 pesos; "Uhaw Ang Tigang Na Lupa" (Thirsty Is the Parched Earth), by Liwayway Arceo, which won the second prize of 200 pesos; and "Lunsod, Nayon At Magatdagat An" (City, Barrio and Sea), by Gonzales, which won the third prize of 100 pesos.

### Japanese Crew Safe

**By Arrangement with the Asahi**

RANGOON, January 22.—While it had been announced in connection with the aerial fighting in the Akyab region on January 20 that one Japanese plane was self-blasted, later information has revealed that the crew of this Japanese plane made safe parachute landings in territory controlled by friendly forces and are sound and safe. Thus, in the fighting our side lost only one machine, but no fighting personnel.

# *Waves of Unrest, Dissatisfaction Rock Countries of South America*

### People Disgruntled With Present Economic Conditions Arising From High-Handed Imperialistic Methods Of United States Government

**Special to the Nippon Times**

BUENOS AIRES, January 21.—The undercurrent of unrest and dissatisfaction of the South American peoples is mounting, according to information reaching here.

The action taken by the Chilean Ministry of the Interior against what it termed "anti-democratic elements" and the charges made by the Peruvian Government against "elements attempting to establish anti-democratic systems" all attest to the prevalence of disquiet in South America.

This situation, it was learned, is attributed to the stringent economic conditions within the countries of Latin America as the United States has suspended economic assistance to these countries. It is believed that the United States which is principally responsible for this situation will attempt to intervene in the affairs of these countries in her insatiable desire to bring the South American countries under her heavy iron heels.

Regarding the anti-government movement in the Latin American countries, the Chilean Ministry of the Interior issued a communique on December 28. It has been learned that a report on this development was submitted by Baron Shu Tomii, Japanese Ambassador to Argentina, to the Foreign Office at Tokyo. The communique follows:

The Chilean Government has espied that a certain anti democratic element in collaboration with foreign factors has been conducting insidious propaganda which will positively undermine peace and order in the country.

These elements by means of fabrications and concocted news, have launched sinister machinations with the aim of rousing public opinion for the sake of a portion of the military circles who support anti-nationalistic schemes.

With a view to smashing such disloyal maneuvers, the Government shall formally publish here its intention of punishing thoroughly the persons responsible to the aforementioned machinations. According to the Government policy, the foreign residents in Chile who do not deserve to receive the protection of the government will be banished from the country and the Chileans who are connected with the anti-nationalistic movement will be tried by the court in accordance with the law of the nation. No details as to the names of those related with the anti-government movement are yet revealed, but the number involved in the movement can be surmised as over forty, according to reports of the press.

The Argentine Legation at Santiago issued the following communique with regard to the same issue:

In view of the fact that some opine at important meetings and through the dailies, blaming Argentina as having been connected with the present intrigue, the Argentine Legation in the name of the Argentine Government should like to declare that the rumour is absolutely unfounded.

In writing on the pending issue the La Critia on January 4 this year commented that the present revolutionary movement was greatly in-

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# BURMESE TO SET UP CULTURAL SOCIETY

### Will Carry on Study of Civilizations of Countries of Greater East Asia

**Domei**

RANGOON, January 22.—A Japan-Burma Culture Society will be established at Rangoon, it was learned here. The plan for its founding had been discussed by Burma's Education Minister U Ra Min and other leading persons in the Government and private circles of Burma since some time ago with a view to introducing Japanese culture into this country.

The proposed society is intended for the investigation of the various cultures of the countries of Greater East Asia, especially of Japan, thereby promoting friendly relations with them through the interchange of culture and thought. The society also will serve as a medium for social intercourse between the Japanese and Burmese.

Among its undertakings are included the collection of documents and records on Japanese and Asiatic culture, the opening of a library, the promotion of lecture meeting, the publication and others. Head of State and Prime Minister Ba Maw will be its patron; Mr. U Ra Min its president; Ambassador Renzo Sawada, honorary president and many other Japanese and Burmese its members.

## ENVOY BIDDLE RESIGNS

**Domei**

BUENOS AIRES, January 22.—President Roosevelt today accepted the resignation of Anthony Biddle, United States Ambassador to the Governments of the anti-Axis countries now in exile in London, according to a dispatch from Washington.

Biddle is expected to be enlisted in the United States army as liaison officer at the Headquarters of the anti-Axis Invasion Forces against Europe recently established in London.

### 869,000 Canadians Drafted

**Domei**

BUENOS AIRES, January 22.—The number of men drafted by the Canadian army during the period from the start of the current war up to September 31, 1943, reached 869,321, according to an announcement of the Canadian War Information Office, says a message from Ottawa.

# LONDON SUBJECTED TO LARGE AIR RAID

### 61 British Planes Shot Down in Raid R.A.F. Made on German Capital

**Domei**

LISBON, January 22.—A wide area in southeastern England and the London district were subjected to intensive bombing by the Luftwaffe yesterday night, according to a dispatch from London.

The Royal Air Force admitted today that, in this raid, the British air defense force staged the longest and fiercest defensive battle in several months, adding that losses and casualties had been incurred.

The Luftwaffe carried out another raid on the London district this morning, but no details are available yet.

**Enemy Raid Fails**

**Domei**

BERLIN, January 22.—With 61 planes shot down and casualties of no less than 650 inflicted, the British bombing raid on Berlin on the night of January 21 proved a total failure, it was declared by the German military authorities in an announcement issued today.

The announcement follows:

"The British raid on Berlin on the night of January 21 ended in a fiasco. Immediately the enemy formation was sighted over the German coast the latest type Reich night fighter plane units intercepted the invaders and gave hot chase to them as far as Berlin, where the land batteries opened a barrage of fire and repulsed the enemy invasion after shooting down a large number of enemy bombers.

"The fleeing enemy planes on their way back blind-bombed several districts, including Magdeburg, 85 miles southwest of Berlin. Over Magdeburg the enemy lost 55 planes.

"The enemy's loss ascertained so far consists of 61 planes shot down and casualties of no less than 650.

"The Luftwaffe on the night of January 21 carried out major bombing raids on London and southern England. The present raids were different from those recently made. They were carried out by entirely newly organized formations. Accurately timed, the raids were made twice, at 11 p.m. on January 21 and at 3 a.m. the next morning. Conflagrations occurred everywhere in London.

"The present raids are not to be confounded with retaliatory raids, which will be carried out in a thoroughgoing manner when the time is ripe."

# AMAU SAYS NATION PLACES FULL FAITH IN LOFTY WAR AIMS

### Gives Confident Answer to Interpellation by Tsurumi in Lower House

### HAILS JOINT DECLARATION

### East Asiatics Resolved to Win Victory, Build New Order, He Stresses

Our war efforts are being facilitated because our war aims are clear and because the nation places full confidence in them, declared Eiji Amau, President of the Board of Information, on Sunday in answer to the interpellation by Representative Yusuke Tsurumi at the plenary session of the budget committee of the Lower House.

"The Joint Declaration has shown that the various peoples of Greater East Asia are determined to carry the war to a successful conclusion and to construct Greater East Asia," Mr. Amau said, adding, "We are working ceaselessly to publicize this to every country in the world."

President Amau's reply to Mr. Tsurumi's interpellation follows:

"The reason why we can work most pleasurably and with the greatest of faith is because our war aims are perfectly clear. There is not even a trace of doubt in our war aims. Needless to say our war aims have been clearly indicated in the Imperial Rescript declaring war against the United States and Britain.

"First of all, Japan took up arms because the enemy nations threatened the existence of Japan. And second, Japan took up arms to smash Anglo-American aggression in East Asia and remove the Anglo-American shackles from East Asia. Our war aims thus lie in bringing security to East Asia and in establishing world peace.

"I am directing my efforts toward making clear this great policy which has been Japan's since her founding. . . . these war aims . . . . to the United States as well as to every nation in the world. The Greater East Asia Joint Declaration came about as a result of all the nations of Greater East Asia agreeing on this idea and together stressing and proving it.

"The Joint Declaration has shown that the various peoples of Greater East Asia are determined to carry the war to a successful conclusion and to construct Greater East Asia. We are working ceaselessly to publicize this to every nation in the world.

"The United States is suffering from a considerable number of weak points. Moreover, there are numerous difficult problems existing between America and her satellite nations. That is why, just as you say, the methods to be used against them must be changed according to circumstances. In order to smash the foe, I want the wholehearted support of the Government and people."

## *BRITISH WATCHING JUGOSLAVIA KING*

**Domei**

ISTANBUL, January 22.—Exiled King Peter II of Jugoslavia is now under surveillance by the British military authorities in Cairo, it has been disclosed by diplomatic observers in Ankara, according to a dispatch from the Turkish capital.

King Peter II is prohibited from going out of his residence unless accompanied by British officers, while his travels and all other movements are subject to the surveillance of the British military authorities.

In the meantime, it has become increasingly clear that there is a division of opinion in the Jugoslavian diplomatic organ stationed in Ankara, the report further says, adding that some members of the Embassy staff are still pledging allegiance to the King, while the Ambassador himself appears to be trying to establish contact with the "Tito" faction.

### Argentine Consul Nabbed

**Domei**

BUENOS AIRES, January 22.—Argentine Government announced that its consul Osmar Albert Helmuth was taken into custody by British authorities at Trinidad of the British West Indies. The Argentine consul was on his way to Europe from Argentina on official business.

# *Tsurumi Questions Gov't. Leaders On Nation's War, Foreign Policies*

### Interpellates Tojo, Shigemitsu, Amau; Suggests Axis Should Issue Joint Declaration; Asks For Information About Situation in U.S.

Yusuke Tsurumi, member of the Lower House and an outstanding authority on diplomatic affairs, made comprehensive interpellations on Japan's foreign, war and propaganda policies, to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and Eiji Amau, President of the Board of Information, in the course of Sunday's plenary session of the House of Representatives budget committee which opened at 10:08 a.m.

Mr. Tsurumi wanted to know how Prime Minister Tojo considered the philosophical difference between the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration and the Cairo communique and the Atlantic Charter. He also suggested that decisive counter-measures be taken by Japan against the inhuman conduct of war by the enemy countries and that the Prime Minister meet Chancellor Adolf Hitler and issue an Axis declaration on post-war management of the world.

Mr. Tsurumi then requested from the Foreign Minister his ideas on the present situation in the United States as reflected in President Roosevelt's annual message to Congress on January 12, and on the confused state of affairs on America's home front. The interpellator also suggested to Mr. Shigemitsu that men of ability outside the service of the Foreign Office be picked up and employed in the nation's foreign service to strengthen the Japanese diplomatic front.

In his interpellations to President Amau, the eminent M.P. asked questions regarding the fundamental principles of Japanese policies and actual conduct of the dissemination of Japanese news and opinions to the United States and his ideas on publicity activities vis-a-vis the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region and adjoining areas such as Chungking, India and Australia.

"The New York Herald Tribune," declared Representative Tsurumi, "maintained that the Cairo communique is an Allied Atlantic Charter, while the New York Times regarded it as a reply to the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration. What the communique really holds, however, is no more than a decision of the anti-Axis nations to strip Japan of her overseas territory.

"What is outstanding about the same document is that its authors have failed to refer to the declaration of independence by Burma and the Philippines, the disposition of Hongkong, the East Indies and India. If the Cairo communique really were a rejoinder to the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration, it should have naturally alluded to the foregoing questions. The failure of the anti-Axis leaders to have done this attests to the fact that our enemies are merely bent upon territorial expansion and are anxious to gain monopoly in China. All that the ignominious document signifies is that the Anglo-Americans are resolved never to lose their ill-gotten territories and, as such, the Cairo communique is very poor in its import as compared with the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration. I should like to know just how the Prime Minister considers this point."

The second point of Mr. Tsurumi's interpellation was the difference between the Greater East Asia Joint

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# U.S. SOLONS REJECT TAX PLAN OF F.D.R.

### Murray Charges Government's Index of Living Costs Deceiving

**Special**

BUENOS AIRES, January 22.—Despite President Franklin Roosevelt's repeated demands for $10,500,000,000 of additional revenue in order to promote economic stabilization, the Senate today passed and returned to the House of Representatives a bill for $2,140,000,000 in new taxes, according to a Washington report.

In his message to Congress on January 13, Roosevelt urged a stiff increase in taxes to meet Government requirements and also additional revenues to promote economic stabilization and also prevent exorbitant war profits. The action of the Senate and House of Representatives was, therefore, in clear defiance of Roosevelt's demands. Roosevelt criticized the bill as unrealistic and yielding hardly a fifth of the treasury's goal.

**More Price Control Needed**

**Special**

BUENOS AIRES, January 22.—Due to violently skyrocketing prices the American people will unquestionably demand vigorous price control presently. Price Administrator Chester Bowles declared in his speech at the conference of mayors in Chicago, according to a report from Chicago. Bowles said that according to a recent study, 66 per cent of these questioned said that they considered the financial situation now inferior to six months ago, and urged a rigid enforcement of price maximums.

Recently the Congress of Industrial Organization and other labor groups have been increasingly organizing community groups seeking the enforcement of price controls. Meanwhile, Philipp Murray, President of the CIO, at the mayor's conference referred to the Government statistics showing only a small rise in the cost of living, and stated that the CIO "contends that the whole statistical basis of the Government's estimated rise in the cost of living as false".

### Emmanuel's Abdication Asked

**Domei**

ROME, January 22.—The Badoglio regime of Italy has demanded the abdication of King Victor Emmanuel, reports a dispatch from Paris.

# ALL REICH PRAISES TOJO'S DIET SPEECH

### German Newspaper Stresses Strong Collaboration of Axis Powers

**Domei**

BERLIN, January 22.—The addresses delivered by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu at the reopening of the Diet on Friday have deeply impressed the German people.

Commenting on their speeches, the Berliner Boersen-Zeitung stressed the coming victory of Japan and Germany and declared as follows in an editorial entitled, "Our Comrade, Japan".

"The anti-Axis forces are about to drive with all their power against the fortresses which Germany and Japan have established in front of their spheres of living. But the nearer the crucial stage in the war approaches Germany and Japan are making closer their cooperation. That is because both peoples know that the other can be relied upon. Prime Minister Tojo and Foreign Minister Shigemitsu in their speeches lauded highly the morale of the German people and their victories. The German people accept this praise with thanks and pride.

"The German people recognize Japan's superiority to the enemy, which has been demonstrated by her brilliant victories and her people's fighting spirit, with the same unshakable faith. Our aims and our struggle are now common. Germany and Japan will drive forward powerfully for common victory and the construction of a new order in the world."

## F.D.R.'S NOMINATION URGED

**Democrats of Midwestern States Back President**

**Special**

BUENOS AIRES, January 21.—A Washington dispatch received here today said that Democratic committeemen of 13 midwestern states had adopted a resolution today urging the Democratic convention which probably will be held in Chicago late in July to nominate President Franklin Roosevelt as a presidential candidate for a fourth term. The Democratic national committee meeting which will open in Washington tomorrow will decide on the time and place for the Democratic nominating convention. The Republicans have already decided to hold their convention in Chicago.

# JAPAN'S OBJECTIVE IS RIGHTEOUSNESS, TOJO INFORMS DIET

### Prime Minister Points Out Nation Working to Build Up Just World

### ENEMY ACTIONS SCORED

### Exposes Anglo-American Deceit—Raps Foe's Plan of Exploitation

That Japan will consistently adhere to her policy of righteousness embodied in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia was strongly reaffirmed by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in his answer to an interpellation made by Yusuke Tsurumi at the Sunday morning plenary session of the budget committee of the Lower House.

The Prime Minister pointed out that Japan's war aims do not lie solely in the question of her existence and defense but, in a wide sense, lie in the building up of a just condition in the world.

The Prime Minister also rapped the deceitful policies of the Anglo-Americans and their barbarous acts which he termed "unpardonable crimes."

Prime Minister Tojo's statement before the budget committee follows:

**Enemy's Answer Unconvincing**

"I have watched with great interest what attitude the enemy would take toward the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia. At first, the enemy tried to overlook it but, finding that this indifference was working to his disadvantage, the enemy met at Cairo and made what is understood to be an answer to the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia.

"The enemy's answer was really disjointed and utterly unconvincing. Judged from this fact alone, it can be seen how much the Joint Declaration, which is based on morality, has proved a source of embarrassment to the enemy. The world is well aware that the Joint Declaration is absolutely free from any idea of aggression or exploitation.

"Analyzing the results of the Cairo conference, it is plain, as you have now explained, that the enemy aims at the aggrandizement of Japanese territory, the elimination of Manchoukuo and the deprivation of other territories.

"The enemy ought to have made a definite answer to what the Japanese Empire has accomplished so far on the basis of the spirit embodied in the Joint Declaration, such as the independence of Burma, the independence of the Philippines, the participation in administration by the Indonesians and other actions based on morality. However, the enemy was silent on these points.

"And the same is true of India. Looking at the present conditions of the various races of people under British rule, especially the Indians, and the Negroes under American control, it can be clearly seen that injustice and humanity which the United States and Britain claim to support, are full of non-faith and deceit. To the United States and Britains, other nations are nothing but tools to bring about their own prosperity. I believe that the Cairo conference bluntly revealed that their war objective was aggression and subjugation of other nations.

**Aim of Joint Declaration**

"The Joint Declaration is not one whose sole aim is the happiness of the peoples of Greater East Asia alone. In the fifth principle it is stated that the nations of Greater East Asia will be friendly with all the nations of the world, eliminate racial discrimination, exchange cultures, voluntarily open their resources and contribute to the advancement of mankind. In other words, the Joint Declaration is not tied down to Greater East Asia alone, but says let us be friendly with all nations of the world, let us eliminate racial discrimination from the world, let us have an interflow of cultures throughout the world, let us open the resources of Greater East Asia to the world and contribute to the advancement of the world.

"It is indeed regrettable that the principle of abolishing racial discrimination has until now been made a mere scrap of paper due to the ruthless aggression and exploitation of America and Britain. But in this war which marks the start of a new

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# JAPAN'S OBJECTIVE CLARIFIED BY TOJO

(Continued from Page 1)

epoch in the world, this principle of justice is becoming steadily realized. And whether or not this will be truly completed depends on whether or not the War of Greater East Asia is successfully concluded.

"Naturally, our war aims lie in the existence and defense of Japan. But in the wide sense our war aims also lie in building up a just condition in the world wherein there will be no such thing as the strong enslaving the weak. This is fundamentally different from the false and disguised freedom of America and Britain.

**Unpardonable Crimes**

"The enemy's barbarous acts, of which you have given concrete proofs, are an unpardonable crime. Japan, on her part, has consistently been acting on the principles of justice and humanity.

"This humanistic attitude of Japan's is conclusively proved by the letters sent home by enemy war prisoners, by testimonies made by those going home and by reports from countries representing Japanese interests.

"To retaliate against Anglo-American barbarism by similar methods would be to degrade the whole world to a state of brutality. This is not what we want. However, in case the enemy refuses to show reflection, Japan is not only determined but has the ability to deal him a blow of chastisement.

"The ties binding Japan and Germany are nothing like the unaffectionate relations among Britain, the United States and Chungking. Japan, Germany and Italy share the clear-cut, common ideal of building up a New World Order. The three nations are bound in indivisible unity built up on the bloodshed by their officers and men against their common enemies, Britain and the United States.

"On the other hand, Britain, the United States and Chungking, having conflicting interests, are resorting to propaganda fanfare and verbiage in order to cover up the complexity of relations among them.

"Entirely different are our relations with Germany and Italy. Japan's objective is clearly set forth in her war aim and also in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia.

"Japan has adhered and will continue to adhere to the policy of demonstrating her righteous course in concrete facts."

## SHONAN HOLDS MEETING OF CONSULTATIVE BOARD

Domei

SHONAN, January 21.—Shonan's Consultative Board met for the first time since its inception last December in the Board's room of the Special Municipality yesterday morning with Mayor Kanichi Naito presiding. All 15 councillors were present.

After respects had been paid to the Imperial Palace in Japan, the Mayor addressed the meeting.

"As Shonan occupies a pivotal point in the Military Administration of vast territories of the South, our policies must strictly conform with various demands and our war strategy should be carried out unerringly and unrelentingly," he stated.

The Mayor also urged the practice of greater economy in every direction in keeping with the war aim.

Following this, reports from heads of various municipal departments were submitted, while frank opinions from members of the Board were solicited.

The Board adjourned for the afternoon recess, but resumed its sitting to discuss the perfecting of the defense structure of the country as well as the welfare of the people.

## Australia, N.Z. Sign Pact

**By Arrangement with the Asahi**

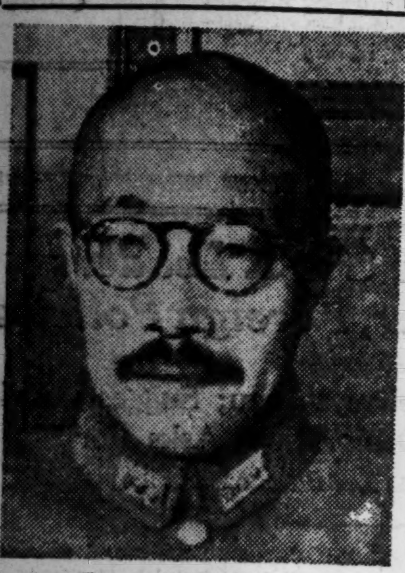
LISBON, January 21.—A new agreement covering 11 articles, stipulating common actions to be taken in connection with common interests existing in the Southern Pacific, was signed by Australia and New Zealand as the result of a conference held between the Prime Ministers of Australia and New Zealand, according to a telegraphic dispatch from Canberra.

## *Heavy Temblor Again Shakes Entire Region At Foot of Mt. Andes*

Domei

**BUENOS AIRES, January 22.—On the heels of the disastrous earthquake which recently leveled the city of San Juan, another heavy temblor struck the entire Andes area on Thursday morning. The quake was as heavy as the terrific one which occurred on the night of January 15. The earthquake was felt throughout Argentina as well as in the Andes area in Chile and the plateau region in Bolivia.**

### Stresses Japan's Aims



Prime Minister Tojo

# BILL SENT TO DIET TO UP POSTAL RATE

## All-Around Revision Made in Telephone, Telegraph Tariff Schedule

In order to contribute to the wartime finances of the nations as well as to bring about an adjustment of communication facilities, the Communications Board of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications has decided to raise the communications rate. The new postage, telephone and telegraph rates are scheduled to be put into effect on about April 1.

Because legislative sanction is necessary for the raising of postage rates, a bill concerning that has been presented to the Diet. With the effecting of new rates, postage for letters will be increased from the present five sen to seven, and post cards from the present two sen to three. Parcel post rates will also be raised so that package weighing up to one kilogram will require 30 sen postage. At present the rate for package up to 500 grams is 15 sen and those up to one kilogram 20 sen.

Telegram rates will go up from the present basic 40 sen to 50 sen and from the seven for each additional word of the present to 10 sen. Telephone rates too will go up correspondingly. Five sen calls will be abolished in Tokyo and Osaka where the lowest rate for a single call will be 10 sen. The call rate in other parts of the nation will remain as they are.

Meanwhile, the same Ministry also plans to raise the railway passenger fares also on April 1.

## *Shigemitsu Flays America's Scheme To Control World*

(Continued from Page 1)

symbol of international justice. To drive home this spirit of justice and our noble war aim to the enemy is, I think, a means to consummate this war. Efforts are being expended on my part along this line also.

"The national unity in America comes from disconcerted national opinion or skepticism regarding the war aim. It also comes from domestic problems attendant on the forthcoming election.

"But this is a matter of domestic concern to the enemy. To us the enemy's internal affairs are of secondary importance. Our supreme duty is to keep on marching until the enemy has been brought to his knees.

"Naturally, the current war demands far greater diplomatic activities than were necessary in previous wars. To pull through the crisis confronting us today, the total national resourcefulness must be marshalled to the fullest extent. This is particularly true of diplomacy. I desire that international figures, men well versed in foreign relations, should give their best efforts. It is my intention to institute measures which will enable such men to give their ability into full play."

## BOSE'S ARMY WILL ATTAIN ITS GOAL, SAYS P.I. PAPER

Special

MANILA, January 22.—Expressing every confidence that the Indian National Army's march "on to Delhi" will be crowned with success, the Tribune in its editorial said that "with Subhas Chandra Bose himself prepared to fight to death and his soldiers no less determined, we are sure that the Indian National Army will finally attain its goal."

The Tribune, however, declared that numerous obstacles lie ahead and many battles must be fought. Declaring that the situation within India will aid the Indian National Army's battle for liberation, the paper declared that the Anglo-American-Chungking forces in India have not achieved unity and coordination with "actual conditions in a terrific mess at the present moment."

# TSURUMI QUESTIONS GOVERNMENT HEADS

(Continued from Page 1)

Declaration and the infamous Atlantic Charter. He pointed out that whereas the Atlantic Charter promised the world the so-called Four Freedoms, the United States has failed to accord freedom to the Negro population within her borders and, moreover, put pressure upon Mexico and the South American nations to introduce into the country approximately 200,000 workers to counter the dearth of manpower which has become acute since the outbreak of the current war.

Continuing, Representative Tsurumi declared, "Britain, likewise, has long failed to accord liberty to the Indian population. This fact is criticized by no other person than Wendell Willkie, who, in his book 'One World,' states that the West Asiatic countries are dissatisfied with America's silence on the Indian question and that the United States is losing the confidence of the world. All in all, the United States and Britain are simply bent on 'white imperialism.'

"Japan, on the contrary, is out to liberate the East Asiatic races and envisages a New Order whereby each nation is assured of freedom and racial equity. I consider that there is a world of difference between the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration and the Atlantic Charter. I want to know the Prime Minister's opinion on this point."

The third subject of his interpellations was concerned with the notoriously inhuman conduct of war by America and Britain. Mr. Tsurumi drew Prime Minister Tojo's attention to the repeated attacks against Japanese hospital ships by U.S. forces, attacks against the crews of our fishing boats by American submarines in Japanese waters and the bombing raids on defenseless cities and the resultant slaughtering of non-combatants.

"Moreover," the interpellator emphasized, "reports have it that the New York Daily News, an American newspaper with a large circulation among the working class, advocated the employment of poison gas in the attacks on Tokyo. Furthermore, the Yankees have meted out inhuman treatment to Japanese internees in America.

"In their military operations, the Anglo-Americans have consistently resorted to intrigues. In the anti-Axis landing operations in North Africa, the enemies took the late Admiral Jean Francisci Darlan into their camp by sinister intriguing which act Willkie severely criticized. In the Italian campaign, likewise, they conducted dastardly tricks on the Badoglio regime.

"While the anti-Axis actions are marked by cunning and barbarism, Japan has consistently observed the tenets of Bushido. The Japanese have saved the crews of sunken American warships and accorded humane treatment to Anglo-American prisoners of war. In view of this fact, I think that now is the time to take 'decisive' measures against these barbarous Anglo-American enemies. The second point I would like to suggest in this connection is that the Government should publicize widely Japan's fair and righteous conduct of war to convince the neutral nations of the inhuman nature of the Anglo-Americans which stands in sharp contrast to our Bushido principle."

Mr. Tsurumi then pointed out that while the anti-Axis camp has taken every opportunity to publicize its post-war policies for the world, Japan has revealed only her program for a New Order in East Asia, and German propaganda, likewise, has been limited to her establishment of a "Gross Lebensraum" in Europe. The Axis camp, he said, has failed to refer to the disposal of the British and American territories.

The interpellator suggested that Japanese, German and Italian leaders meet and work out a statement for the world. "We are anxious," declared Mr. Tsurumi, "to know the Government's plans for establishing a lasting peace in the world. Now that the advancement of science has made stratospheric flight a possibility, we suggest that the Prime Minister fly to Berlin to see the Fuehrer or that the latter fly to Tokyo in order to issue a joint Axis declaration, thereby clarifying the firm alliance between Japan and the Reich to the world." (applause)

Turning to the Foreign Minister, Tsurumi stated "I can see three important points in President Roosevelt's annual message to Congress delivered on January 12. The first point is that as regards America's war aim, Roosevelt has made it a rule to issue a new one on every opportunity. In the said message, the American President asserted that today no American was contented with mere survival. Roosevelt proclaimed the attainment of security, political, economic, social and moral, as the objective of the current war. Was it not in April, 1942 that Roosevelt termed the current conflict a 'war for survival'?

"So far, the American President has announced six different war aims. Every time he speaks, he

### Chief Interpellator

Yusuke Tsurumi

gives a new casus belli, just like a magician producing rabbits out of his hat. This provides testimony to the fact that the United States has no justifiable war aim. I should like to point out in this connection that if America seeks security, the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region provides a convincing embodiment of security. It is advisable, therefore, that Roosevelt submit to Japan and repent his misconduct.

"Secondly, Roosevelt presented the national service act to Congress. Roosevelt claimed that the idea had been in his mind for the past three years. As I see it, however, the reasons for its presentation lie in the pressing situation confronting the Americans.

"At the Cairo conference, Roosevelt was told by Chiang Kai-shek of the very serious conditions in war-torn Chungking, while at the Teheran parley, Premier Josef Stalin drew the American President's attention to the fact that the Soviet Union's war potentiality on the Eastern Front had reached its limit.

"Moreover, American generals returning from the South Pacific theater of war told Roosevelt that the future outlook of the Pacific war was by no means rosy as many difficulties beset America's path to Tokyo. These are the factors which forced Roosevelt to propose the national service bill to which a large majority of the American people are opposed.

"The third point in Roosevelt's Congress message which attracts my attention is his coercive statement against America's home-fronters who, according to Roosevelt, are availing themselves of the war to serve their own interests in disregard of national interests. His reference to this fact is illustrative of the growing unrest and confusion within the United States. I want to know just how the Foreign Minister regards the present situation in America."

The interpellator then alluded to Roosevelt's lust for power and the moral degeneration which has come to prevail on America's home front. He quoted Nation, an American weekly magazine, as stating in its issue of March 6 1943, that a large majority of Congressmen were anxious to beat Roosevelt in the 1944 Presidential election more than to crush the Fuehrer within the year. Mr. Tsurumi also quoted an article in the New Republic of April 5, 1943, which says that James Farley, who used to be one of Roosevelt's right-hand men and who was then canvassing throughout the United States, was going to run in the forthcoming Presidential election on November 7 this year for the only purpose of beating the President and his associates.

Continuing, Mr. Tsurumi stated: "Another American magazine, Look pointed out in an article in its April 6, 1943, issue, entitled 'What's Wrong With the Home Front,' that the U.S. public has remained indifferent to the war and that black market operations were rampant, attributing this to a few newspapers which are opposed to Roosevelt and which had succeeded in making them hostile toward the President.

"A February number of Cosmopolitan pointed out that juvenile crimes had increased by 25 per cent on the average and had been doubled in some areas. It revealed that girl students ranging from 12 to 16 years old had been offering themselves to soldiers so that the Central Park in New York and the park in Chicago had to be closed. The magazine attributed the deplorable tendency to the laxity in parental care consequent upon the requisitioning of American mothers and fathers for war industries. How does the Foreign Minister regard such a confused state of affairs? I think that all this confusion and unrest mean Heaven's vengeance on America who launched this war without an aim to crush Japan at a stroke."

With Mr. Shigemitsu's replies given, the interpellator requested President Amau to explain Japan's basic policies regarding propaganda, the actual conduct of propaganda toward America and the publicity activities directed to the region of Greater East Asia and the surrounding areas.

# *Escort Ships of Japanese Navy Play Vital Role in Current War*

## Guard Transports in Face of Attacks by Enemy Submarines—Thrilling Voyage Over East Indian Ocean Vividly Described

**By HITOSHI MUNEHISA**
**Of the Naval Press Corps**

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN INDIAN OCEAN.—The superhuman efforts of the Japanese naval officers and men who are engaged in the difficult task of escorting our transports certainly deserve as much of our attention as the brilliant activities of Imperial troops at the front.

No less difficult and dangerous is the duty of the sailors on board the ships detailed for the transportation of aircraft, oil, ammunition and provisions to the Imperial troops in the fighting zones.

Moreover, the foreign rice served on the tables of the people at home, and the bauxite used at aircraft plants in Japan Proper are brought from distant oversea regions on board the transports which are convoyed by our escort ships.

The crew members of the these transports and escort ships are often required to keep vigilant watch for many nights in succession. These sailors, who are clad in uniforms which are stained with oil and coal dust, deserve our profound thanks.

The following is a sketch of the activities of escort ship XX, which is engaged in protecting our transports in the waters of the East Indian Ocean:—

X day of X month: "The convoy shall leave for XX port," was the order given to the captains of the transports and the escort ship XX, who had assembled at XX headquarters. Thereupon, a careful study was conducted on the method of navigation to be followed during the forthcoming voyage as well as of the necessary anti-submarine measures. The route to be followed was also decided upon.

As soon as the convoy leaves the port, an atmosphere of tension develops over the escort ship. All anti-aircraft-guns, high-angled machine guns and depth-charges are carefully examined to see that they are in good working order.

The sailors sweat profusely, and their half-naked bodies are deeply sunburnt. Those off duty rest in the sailors room below reading old magazines and old letters.

At a certain hour, the sun sets and the temperature falls a little, making the heat less unbearable. During the stormy monsoon season in the Indian Ocean, cooking on board small-sized ships is absolutely impossible and the sailors are often obliged to go without any meals. As soon as the sun sets, a complete black-out is observed. Inside the cabins, it is hot and sultry.

"Enemy submarines are operating in the waters XX degrees of east longitude and X degrees of north latitude," says the radio report we receive.

X days pass, and our convoy reaches a point where we can see XX Island in the distance.

A big explosion is heard, and we see a water column rising up about 500 meters to the left of our ship. We have been attacked by an enemy submarine! Then comes the second torpedo. Our ship turns sharply, and the torpedo passes about 100 meters off the stern.

We circle over a wide area and drop depth-charges. Our ship vibrates all over as they explode. Suddenly, big bubbles appear on the surface of the sea. Then they burst and a film of heavy oil spreads over the water.

"The enemy submarine is damaged!" shout all our sailors with joy. But, we continue to drop more depth-charges until we are convinced that the submarine has been given a fatal blow.

Our ship subsequently steams after the transports and the convoy finally arrives at its destination in safety.

This base, however, stands within reach of hostile bombers.

"We must now expect an enemy air raid any moment, because he must have heard of our arrival here. We work throughout the night, landing ammunition, gasoline, provisions and other war materials. Then the transports are loaded with all sorts of raw materials which are indispensable for the production of aircraft and other arms and munitions.

Presently, the air raid alarm is sounded. We learn that an enemy plane has been sighted approaching our base at an altitude of about 8,000 meters.

The gunners take up their posts beside the high-angled machine guns, and wait for the appearance of the enemy plane. At the same time, we see friendly fighter planes taking off at X X base.

"The enemy plane seems to have been driven back immediately, for it does not appear. After all preparations have been completed, the convoy leaves the base and the feeling of high tension settles over the ships again.

## Yugawa in Hsinking

Domei

HSINKING, January 22.—Mototake Yugawa, Director of the Foodstuff Control Bureau, of the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry of Japan arrived here Saturday to consult with the Manchoukuo Government authorities in foodstuff question. He is expected to be back home after a few days' stay here.

## Cannon Given New Job

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 21.—The United States army announced today that Major-General John Cannon had been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis air forces in the Mediterranean, replacing Air Vice-Marshal Cunningham.

# WAVE OF UNREST HITS S. AMERICA

(Continued from Page 1)

fluenced by totalitarian tendencies. As to the instigators the same daily named Carlos Ibanez, Jorge Gonzalez von Mares and others.

The Foreign Office in Peru, also attesting to the internal unrest in the country, issued the following communique on January 14:

"The Peruvian Government has been heretofore patient with the large number of persons of unknown attitudes but with the passage of time it has been revealed that these persons have been in cohorts with resident foreigners and have been planning to merge with other elements who are attempting to establish anti-democratic systems in certain countries in the American hemisphere. These elements planned to create disorder in Lima and other cities on December 31, and, by causing a revolt of the masses, set up a national socialist system. They also planned to attack the Jewish firms in these cities.

"The Government, therefore, caused the police to suppress the plan. In the disposal of those who took part in the fifth columnist efforts to create disorder, the Government has confined its steps to arrest only the resident Germans and Japanese. The Government has issued orders for these foreigners to be deported in the near future. The others will be ordered out of the country after being given suitable time."

The same communique, in regard to the closing of the Estacion Radio Internacional, declared, "The radio station was closed because it was secretly broadcasting totalitarian propaganda."

These plots are an eloquent testimony to the fact that there is an acute unrest in these countries due to economic stringency and the prevalence of an anti-Government atmosphere.

Similar plots were made in other Latin American countries last year. Those already known are the attempted revolution in southern Brazil in June; the military uprising attempted under the leadership of General Bonito in Colombia; the series of agitations by the Valazquez faction in Ecuador; the attempted revolution in Panama abetted by Bezet; the movement by the nationalist faction in Mexico in September; the anti-Somoza agitation by the Conservatives and university students in Nicaragua in September; the attempt on the life of President Carias of Honduras by young military men, etc.

These do not exhaust the instances of unrest in Latin American countries. Signs of disquiet were very much in evidence in Bolivia following the political upheaval in Bolivia. As late as January 15, there were rumors that a riot was threatening in Costs Rica.

All these attempts miscarried, to be sure, but the remarkable frequency of anti-Government movements and agitations attests to the decadence of politicians, the aggravation of economy crises and the consequent popular unrest in these countries.

With economic assistance from the United States now suspended, the prevailing political disquietude is bound to be intensified, and it is easy to imagine that the Northern Colossus, the proponent of the so-called "good neighbor policy," will intervene in the domestic affairs of these countries under any excuse conceivable and thereby dislodge Japanese and German influences.

According to a Cabinet decision, the Government of Bolivia on January 15 established a system of control over resident Japanese businessmen and industrialists.

The Chilean Government, acting on the resolution of the Rio de Janeiro Conference and other decisions, issued a Presidential decree on January 14 providing for measures to be taken against the property of individuals and juridical persons of countries with which Chile has severed relations and also of countries under their occupation.

The Presidential decree says in effect:

"1. The Trade Council, the Bank Superintendence Bureau, the Bureau of Superintendence over Insurance Companies, Limited Companies and Merchandise Exchanges, the Nitre Superintendence Bureau and the Bureau of Control over Bankruptcies shall take measures necessary for the execution of the resolution and recommendations of the Rio de Janeiro Conference.

"2. The Home, Economic and Finance Ministers, in consultation with the Foreign Minister, shall promulgate regulations necessary for the operation of the measures provided for above."

The Presidential decree provides for no definite measures of control. Whether the Axis property shall be controlled or seized is left to the decision of the three Ministers mentioned above. According to reports, the first step taken will be to place under strict control banks, insurance companies and important trading firms of German nationality.

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# ROOSEVELT'S BILL TO DRAFT LABOR HIT

## National Service Act Proposed By F.D.R. to Embarrass Opposition

**By Arrangement with the Asahi**

LISBON, January 21.—Political bargaining attempts by Roosevelt and his supporters are clearly discernible behind the proposal for the enactment of the National Service Act, and four other measures now being presented to Congress, including the Wartime Profit Tax Increase Bill, the Farm Production Price Control Bill, the Munitions Contract Revision Bill, and the Commodity Price Control Law Extension Bill.

Political observers and even circles close to President Roosevelt are now considering it doubtful whether Congress will pass the above measures. But it is even held questionable whether President Roosevelt himself has in earnest any real intention to have the National Service Bill passed by Congress, well-informed circles believing that the President is apparently more desirous to have the other four measures materialize. These quarters believe that the present National Service Bill is merely being used as an instrument to restrain the opposition in Congress, in order to obtain passage of the other four bills.

When the National Service Bill was first brought up for discussion in Congress one year ago, the anti-Roosevelt faction demanded from the Government the formulation of a more thoroughgoing requisitioning measure and of a strike prohibition bill. The opposition thus pressed the Government for drastic measures against the U.S. labor unions.

As the present bill includes both general mobilization of labor and prohibition of strikes, the anti-Roosevelt faction ought to find it difficult to offer frontal opposition to the measure. Opposition is, of course, to be expected from the side of the labor unions. But Roosevelt has already obtained the understanding of the chairmen of the Congress of Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor whom he invited to the White House beforehand.

While under these circumstances the fate of the National Service Bill rests in the hands of the anti-Roosevelt faction, Roosevelt would find his position greatly improved if this faction would be found supporting the measures now before Congress. Should on the other hand the anti-Roosevelt faction be found opposing the passage of the bills, the Government would be in a position to draw public attention to the inconsistencies in the attitude of the opposition and to expose its lack of faith vis-a-vis the nation's war effort.

Whatever be the case, this political bargaining is expected eventually to benefit Roosevelt; and indeed to get this benefit, one way or the other, is what observers believe to be the President's true motive behind the formulation of the current measures.

# JAVA'S SUGAR INDUSTRY IS GEARED FOR WARTIME

## Planned Output Sufficient to Meet Military, Civilian Demands of East Asia

**Domei**

DJAKARTA, January 20.—Java's sugar industry has now been completely reorganized in order to meet wartime exigencies, it was authoritatively revealed.

As a result of the reorganization, sugar has gained added significance as one of the most essential war materials aside from being a condiment or sweet.

An enormous volume of sugar stock is at present being successfully utilized for manufacturing important kinds of war material.

According to the reorganization scheme, sugar refineries have been divided into two groups, of which one is at present in full operation, while the other is being converted into chemical factories.

It is understood that the planned volume of sugar production is enough to satisfy both military and civilian demands, not only in Java, but also in other parts of Greater East Asia.

## P.I. Seamen Graduate

**Domei**

MANILA, January 20.—A total of 160 youthful Filipino mariners graduated from the Philippine Seamen's Training Institute at simple graduation ceremonies held here this morning. At the ceremonies, the director of the Institute urged the young seamen to exert their utmost efforts toward the development of an efficient maritime transportation system of the Philippines, in order to contribute toward the general progress of the independent Philippines as well as Greater East Asia.

# THE NAVY

By

TOYOO IWATA

(Translated by Kumiko Takagi)

### SYNOPSIS

**Masato Tani, born in Kagoshima City, was growing into sturdy manhood and aspiring for a promising career. He wasn't sure yet whether he wanted to become a bank clerk or an officer in the armed forces of the nation but his environment which was rich with military tradition and the influence of his friend, Takao, was leading him unknowingly to a career in the Japanese Navy. This story is essentially a record of the growth of the Japanese Navy, revolving around the hero of this novel, Masato Tani.**

### Part II. Spring

It was the third of April, the Jimmu Tenno-sai, and cherry-blossoms had already fallen and the azaleas were beginning to bloom.

Masato and Takao had successfully passed their entrance examination to the Second Prefectural Middle School and they were on their way home after worshipping at the Terukuni Shrine and the Arata War God Shrine. They did this not because they were pious but because it was the custom of the locality on every special occasion to pay homage to the shrine of the Lord of the clan and of the tutelary deity.

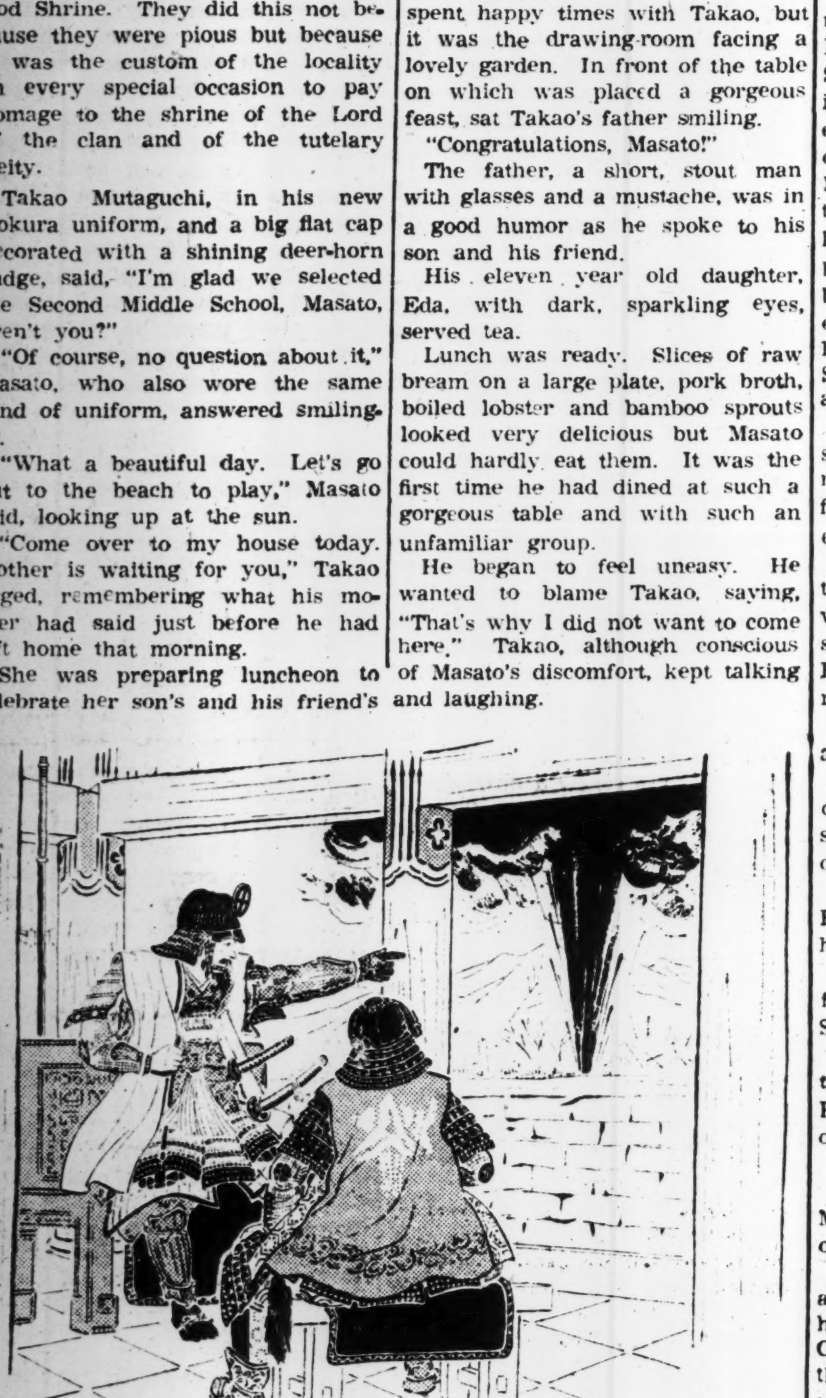
Takao Mutaguchi, in his new Kokura uniform, and a big flat cap decorated with a shining deer-horn badge, said, "I'm glad we selected the Second Middle School, Masato, aren't you?"

"Of course, no question about it," Masato, who also wore the same kind of uniform, answered smilingly.

"What a beautiful day. Let's go out to the beach to play," Masato said, looking up at the sun.

"Come over to my house today. Mother is waiting for you," Takao urged, remembering what his mother had said just before he had left home that morning.

She was preparing luncheon to celebrate her son's and his friend's successful entrance into the school.



**One of the most stirring stories that Masato Tani heard was about the "Three Human Bombs" during Hideyoshi Toyotomi's campaign in Korea. They helped pave the way for the success of one significant operation, Masato was told.**

"I don't mind going over to your home but I become stiff and uncomfortable when I talk with your parents and your sister."

But after more urging, Masato finally accepted the invitation with a promise that he would not be taken before the other members of Takao's family.

Feeling the coolness of the south sea wind on their faces, the two boys walked rapidly along the residential district of Shimoarata.

"I'm going to enter the Naval College," Takao proudly disclosed his future plans.

He had just entered the middle school and yet he could see before his eyes the day of his entrance examination to the Naval College.

From the time he was in the fifth grade of the grammar school, he had been a fan of the Navy. He wanted to enter the Prefectural First Middle School.

Brilliant and talented pupils entered this school which was noted for its high percentage of enrollers to the Higher Schools, the Naval and Military Colleges. The pupils here, carrying white "furoshiki," were always the object of envy.

On the other hand, the Second Middle School was called "an asylum of naughty boys." But since Mr. Kawata, who had been a teacher of the Peer's school in Tokyo, was appointed principal of the school, its notoriety had decreased. Yet, the fame of the Second Middle School was far behind that of the First Middle School.

In spite of all these reasons, Takao chose the Second Middle School because he did not want to be separated from Masato, with whom he was always so happy.

Masato, on the other hand, was never particular about which school he entered. His elder brother, Shinjiro, had recommended the Second Middle School to him. Masato, very grateful for being given the opportunity of entering a middle school, consented without any question.

"I have no right to have any likes or dislikes about schools. Yonokichi had given up the Commercial School halfway, and moreover, it's doubtful whether I could continue to the higher school after finishing the Middle School. Besides, mother, at the age of fifty-six, is still working day and night. I must work as soon as possible and take the burden off her shoulders. Yes, the sooner the better." This thought was in his mind as he made their way up to the front of Mutaguchi's house.

"Come in, Masato!" Takao's mother cordially led him into one of the rooms. It was not Takao's room where Masato had so often spent happy times with Takao, but it was the drawing-room facing a lovely garden. In front of the table on which was placed a gorgeous feast, sat Takao's father smiling.

"Congratulations, Masato!"

The father, a short, stout man with glasses and a mustache, was in a good humor as he spoke to his son and his friend.

His eleven year old daughter, Eda, with dark, sparkling eyes, served tea.

Lunch was ready. Slices of raw bream on a large plate, pork broth, boiled lobster and bamboo sprouts looked very delicious but Masato could hardly eat them. It was the first time he had dined at such a gorgeous table and with such an unfamiliar group.

He began to feel uneasy. He wanted to blame Takao, saying, "That's why I did not want to come here." Takao, although conscious of Masato's discomfort, kept talking and laughing.

"Masato, have you any wish or intention after finishing school?" asked Takao's father.

"No. I haven't at present," answered Masato bluntly. He could not tell Mr. Mutaguchi of the conditions of his home.

"Takao wants to enter the Naval College," Eda said to Masato.

"The Navy may be all right, but he's our only son. I wish him to be a business man or a government official," interrupted his mother.

In those days, almost all mothers wanted their sons to be merchants or clerks, and not soldiers or sailors.

"No matter what you say, mother, I have made up my mind to be a naval officer," Takao protested indignantly.

All this surprised Masato. At his home children never assumed such an attitude toward their parents.

"Now, now, that will do! But if you really want to be a sailor, you must take better care of your health. Your small neck can hardly be a bulwark of the state."

The father chuckled, and the whole company was placed in a genial atmosphere again.

After lunch, Masato was served some strawberries, which he had never tasted before.

The beautiful room, oil-paintings, a happy circle, a maid and such an urban atmosphere were all novel to Masato.

"Let's go to Tempozan and play!" suggested Takao after some time had elapsed. Masato felt relieved.

"Many thanks for the lovely invitation," he said, standing up promptly, though his legs were benumbed.

"Aren't you going to take me too, Takao?" Eda cried.

"No place for girls!" Takao reproved her, assuming the air of a grown-up.

Takao and Masato walked under the bright spring sun.

The stately three-storied buildings of the Second Middle School had been recently erected along the latest architectural lines. From spacious windows of the pleasant school rooms the students could look down on the wide, well-equipped playground which was edged by neatly trimmed camphor trees.

Luckily, both Masato and Takao were admitted into the same First Year "B" Class. Together, it would be much easier for them to form new friendships among their new classmates, most of whom were the so-called "Karaimos" signifying that they came from outlying districts. These country boys were very much like the city boys in their middle schools in the more urban districts. They were as boisterous and mischievous, but they were different on this one point: the boys in Kagoshima were much more respectful toward their elders, to their teachers, upper-class pupils at school, to their parents and elder sisters and brothers at home.

These boys had a keen insight and interest in present day affairs. A favorite theme for discussions on the way home were the new developments of the Shanghai Incident.

The outbreak of the Manchurian Incident in September of the previous year, had impressed the minds of the youths more than that of the elders. In January of the following year, the field of battle had been shifted to Shanghai.

The news of the death of Regimental Commander Hayashi and of Lieutenant-Colonel Kuga in the Shanghai Incident penetrated deep into the minds of the boys. What excited them most was the incident of the "Three Human Bombs at Miaohangchen." Everyone knew their names—Sakue, Kitagawa and Eshita. The picture of these three brave warriors carrying a long bomb always appeared before their eyes and in their hearts. The boys had already learned that the United States and Britain were the principal instigators of the China Affair.

"The perpetrators ought to be shot—the rascals!" Takao always repeated, as if he were a naval officer, while Masato smilingly listened to him.

The school bell rang. It was their first English lesson. Soon a well-built, round-faced man with a small mustache entered the room. He was their English teacher; his name was Mr. Ogata.

Mr. Ogata came from a respectable family of the Samurai class.

The students feared him. But, contrary to their expectations, he spoke with a carefree manner in a calm voice.

"My name is Ogata. I am your English teacher," he introduced himself.

He spoke from a platform in front of the class-room, with a Satsuma accent.

"Since this is our first day together, we will not go into our lesson. But, instead I will tell you the story of the 'Three Human Bombs.'"

The pupils shouted with joy.

The "Three Human Bombs" in Mr. Ogata's story differed from the ones the pupils had in mind.

"The Three Human Bombs I am about to tell you lived about three hundred forty years ago," began Mr. Ogata. It was about October in the third year of Keicho (1598). "Probably all of you know about the subjugation of Korea by Hideyoshi Toyotomi (1536-1598). You should all appreciate Hideyoshi's great and ambitious enterprise. He carried out a large-scale expedition with a vast force of one hundred thirty thousand men. We call this 'The Conquest of Korea,' but the aim was to overthrow Ming, whose army formed the enemy's main force. From olden days, there have been outside instigations in every war. This is also true in the present incident. These very instigators are the ones to be detested."

Mr. Ogata, though a teacher of English, was a genuine Kagoshima-born man, and he was a patriot. Yet, he was far from an eloquent orator. The more he became excited, the more he stammered.

"The Japanese troops of one hundred thirty thousand soldiers immediately swept over the eight districts of Keirin and it was in this fighting that our Satsuma soldiers participated. Yoshihiro Shimazu, the seventeenth Lord of Satsuma Province, led the army himself. He was called the God of War. The world speaks as though Kiyomasa Kato alone performed the feat in the war but this is only a fabrication of a raconteur. The strength of our Shimazu army was described in the enemy's books. 'If there had been no Sekimanshi, there would be no Japanese alive,' wrote the Ming people. Sekimanshi was Lord Yoshihiro Shimazu.

"Lord Shimazu's army broke through the districts of Zenra to Keisho, and when they reached Shisen, they pitched camp. Here, Lord Shimazu was ordered by Hideyoshi to make a fortification—an advance quarter. This was the new fortification of Shisen.

"Here Ming's force of two hundred thousand men attacked Lord Shimazu's army which consisted of only five thousand men. One against forty! Had it not been for our daring Satsuma soldiers, the fort would never have been defended."

To boast of the native heath was a very natural thing for any Satsuma man to do. Both the speaker and the listeners had no doubts about the story.

Mr. Ogata continued, "Ming's army could not crush the Shimazu force. Upon realizing the unexpected strength of our force, Ming's army planned to blast the castle by setting gun-powder under the castle and lighting it. Gun-powder had already been introduced at that time. Even in the period of Temmon (1532-1554), Japan's first gun battle took place in Satsuma.

"Our men could do nothing but grind their teeth at the thought of being blown up and burnt to death. They knew that swordsmanship was of no use against gun-powder. Just then, a great explosion was heard. The explosion was heard from behind the enemy camp.

"Somehow, the enemy's powder magazine had exploded, and they were thrown into great confusion. Taking this opportunity, Lord Shimazu ordered his men to pounce upon the enemy. Every enemy was cut down. Victory was ours!"

Mr. Ogata altered the tone of his voice.

"Though the battle ended, there remained a mystery. What had caused the explosion? Gun-powder in those days did not explode unless it was ignited.

"Nobody could solve the mystery. It was most unlikely that the enemy himself should set fire to his own magazine. Well, boys, what do you think caused the explosion?" Mr. Ogata asked. There was no answer.

"It is said that three foxes were responsible," Mr. Ogata said, purposely pretending ignorance. Of course, you could not expect even the first year pupils of the middle school to believe such a thing.

"Three foxes were said to have done it. Two red foxes and one white one stole their way from the castle into the enemy camp. Lord Shimazu saw all this. Soon afterward, the explosion occurred. As you all know, the guardian diety of the Shimazu family is the 'Oinari-san' (the God of Harvest and the fox is said to be the messenger of this God), which is at Inaricho. If you go there you see a golden fox with a helmet that belonged to the Lord slung over its shoulder. That is why many people believed that the Oinari-san worked a miracle in the War of Shisen.' However, this is not true. Not foxes, but human beings performed this act.

"Three faithful and brave young soldiers, who in valor equalled the 'Three Human Bombs' in the Shanghai Incident stole into the enemy camp and sacrificed their lives to ignite the magazine. The three soldiers were Setoguchi, Satake and Ichiki—Yashichiro Setoguchi was only nineteen years old at that time. The reason why such a great historical fact was propagandized as a work of the foxes, was because in those days the benefit of the whole army was valued above personal merits. The soldiers were encouraged when they believed that they had protection. Lord Shimazu knew all the time that three of his soldiers, one wearing a white suit of mail and the other two wearing red suits of mail had performed the brave deed. To die for the cause of the entire army rather than for one's own honor must certainly have been the long-cherished desire of the three soldiers. This was Bushido, the code of the warriors, of those days.

"Now boys, don't forget that these three brave soldiers were never inferior to the 'Three Human Bombs of Miaohangchen', and always remember that they were born here in Satsuma. Yashichiro Setoguchi was born at Shimoarata village near this school."

Hearing the word Shimoarata, Masato and Takao stared at the teacher, gulping down deeply.

**(To Be Continued)**

# The Past Week in Review

## Citations Granted By Army and Navy

A citation has been issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet to the ship-based attack plane of the Naval Air Unit under the command of Reserve First Sub-Lieutenant Yuji Kino who body-crashed into an enemy commander's plane and thereby blasted the enemy's tenacious attack on Macassar on June 23, 1943, it was revealed in a communique issued by the Navy Ministry on January 19.

Meanwhile, the War Ministry also disclosed last week that a citation was issued by the Army Commander to Sergeant Satoshi Anafuki for shooting down single-handed five enemy planes near Rangoon on October 8, 1943.

## Big Loss Inflicted On Rabaul Raiders

Intercepting about 160 enemy planes that came attacking Rabaul on the morning of January 14, Imperial Naval Air Units shot down 65 of them, including 18 unconfirmed, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters on January 15. The same communique disclosed that Imperial Naval Air Units attacked the enemy airfields, barracks and supply dumps at Torokina and Munda from the night of January 13 to dawn of the next day, causing large fires in three places at Torokina and fires in 10 places at Munda.

Again, on January 17, Imperial Naval Air Units, Surface Units and Ground Units, shot down 102 aircraft, including 17 unconfirmed, out of about 200 enemy planes that came attacking Rabaul on January 17, according to an Imperial Headquarters' communique of January 18.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Army Air Units in the New Guinea area blasted the enemy airfields and their installations at Madzab, Marawasa and Tumpu on January 15. According to the Imperial Headquarters' announcement on January 16, in this operation, the Japanese Army Air Units shot down six enemy aircraft, besides damaging and setting afire 34 others.

## 84th Diet Session Is Reconvened

The 84th regular session of the Imperial Diet was reconvened on January 21 after the New Year holidays.

In an address before the Upper House of the Imperial Diet, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo gave a clear and forceful outline of the Government's program for all-out efforts to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a victorious conclusion and called upon the legislators to speedily pass upon the vital measures which have been presented for their study and approval. He declared:

"It is nothing other than the expansion of our fighting power, especially our air power, for which our hundred million people are zealously exerting their efforts, which makes possible the further increase of the power and might of the Imperial Forces to meet and crush the enemy and, at the same time, the switching over to offensive operations without the loss of any opportunity."

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, in his address to the Diet, revealed to the assembled legislators, the wartime policy of the Japanese Government regarding relations with its war allies and neutral nations. He stressed that the world policy of Japan steadfastly adheres to the development of friendly ties conforming to the Fifth Principle of the Joint Declaration issued by the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations.

## Final Victory Sure Says Von Gronau

Calling on Lieutenant-General Takeo Yasuda, Inspector-General of the Army Aviation, on January 18, the third anniversary of the conclusion of the Japan-Germany-Italy Military Agreement, Major-General Wolfgang von Gronau, Air Attache to the German Embassy in Tokyo, expressed firm conviction on the ultimate victory of the Axis nations, particularly, with the superior air strength of Japan and Germany.

Major-General von Gronau was accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Wilhelm Nehmiz, Assistant Air Attache.

Major-General von Gronau declared:

"I am particularly impressed by the wonderful progress made in the mass production system of the airplane manufacturing industry of Japan, whenever I have the opportunity of inspecting the present condition of the airplane industry here. In the technical field, Japanese engineers and workers in the war industry are fighting the United States and Britain in the technical or production war, and as I note its favorable development, my conviction of the ultimate destruction of the United States and Britain is further heightened."

## Yamaji Death News Refuted By Iguchi

The Associated Press report circulated from London recently stating that the Japanese Minister to Bulgaria, Akira Yamaji, had been killed in an anti-Axis air raid on Sofia, was branded as completely false by Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information on January 17. Mr. Iguchi disclosed that a telegram had been received from Kiyoshi Tsutsui, Japanese Minister to Rumania, on January 17, saying that Minister Yamaji as well as the others were safe.

During the same interview, Mr. Iguchi said that a British Broadcasting Company broadcast stated that British Prime Minister Winston Churchill was in Marakech, capital of South Morocco. The Spokesman disclosed that the broadcast said that Churchill had met General Charles de Gaulle, head of the French Committee for National Liberation, there. Alfred Duff-Cooper, British Ambassador to the French regime in North Africa, and others were also said to have been present at the meeting.

## West Argentina Hit By Big Temblor

Not less than 200 lives were lost and at least 50 to 70 per cent of the standing buildings were demolished at San Juan, Argentina, which was visited by a severe earthquake that shook a wide area extending throughout the western part of Argentina on January 15.

Wild confusion prevailed throughout the city as water and electric installations were seriously damaged and telephone communications rendered useless for several hours. The Government immediately mobilized a full force of doctors and nurses to care for the injured.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, on January 18, instructed Ambassador Baron Shu Tomii stationed in Buenos Aires to extend his most profound sympathies to the Argentine Foreign Minister in regard to the tremendous damages and sufferings inflicted upon the country and people by the recent earthquake.

## Disharmony Seen In Anti-Axis Camp

The New York Herald Tribune in a recent issue charged General Douglas MacArthur, commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific, Admiral Chester Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the United States Pacific fleet, and Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia, with not making a "team," according to reports received in Buenos Aires.

The paper said that that each theater was still fighting its own independent campaigns against the enemy and waging its own campaigns of publicity and propaganda in order to attract more support from home while the whole situation was still too much involved in inter-service and inter-allied rivalries "for comfort." It said that there had to be some high intergration of the Pacific war.

## Soviet-Polish Border Controversy Aggravated

The border controversy between the Soviet Union and the Polish government in exile at London reached its acutest state with the Soviets bluntly rejecting the Polish regime's proposal that the border question be settled by a four-Power conference participated in by Poland, the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain, according to dispatches reaching Lisbon.

The stiff Soviet stand was taken against the Polish regime's action on January 14, which rejected Moscow's proposal that the eastern boundary for Poland be based on the so-called Curzon line which would give the Soviet Union most of the territory of western Ukraine and western White Russia which the Soviet troops occupied in 1939 and the suggestion that Polish Frontiers be extended west, absorbing German territory.

The Soviet Government's reply to the exiled Polish government's counter-proposal was an intimation that only the establishment of a new Polish government can bring about the solution of the crisis.

## U.S. Is Reorganizing State Department

In what has been interpreted as a step in line with Roosevelt's efforts toward winning the fourth term election as President, Secretary of State Cordell Hull announced a far-reaching reorganization of the State Department designed to facilitate the conduct of foreign relations of the United States in peace and war, according to a Washington report reaching Buenos Aires.

The State Department said that the new organization is designed to free the assistant secretaries and principal officers of the department from administrative duties in order that they may devote a greater part of their time to "matters of important foreign policy."

The reorganization will, it is said, simplify the workings of the State Department, clearing the lines of responsibility and authority by means of logical groupings of functions and divisions into 12 major "line" offices.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1944

## Confusion in North Africa

Ever since the Anglo-Americans invaded French North Africa, the situation there has been chaotic in the extreme. In addition to the imperialist policy pursued by the Anglo-Saxons, the French dissidents have shown themselves to be engaged in the tentative creation of a long series of political reforms which they seem unable to put through owing to their internal quarrels and personal ambitions. Violent polemics have arisen between them, and it goes without saying that Anglo-American intrigues are fully taking advantage of this situation in order to bring the consummation of the plans made for the disappearance of French influence and the establishment of Anglo-Saxon hegemony in North Africa.

Thus, certain measures which, at the outset, would appear to be laudable in character, are taken up for consideration, but become later the subject for bitter criticism on the part of the various factions which constitute the Algiers Committee. On December 14 last, the said Committee decided to enhance the standing of the Moslems, from a political, economic and social point of view, and to give them the same rights as Frenchmen. It was agreed that the pick among Moslems could acquire French nationality, that the number of their representatives in the Algerian Consultative Commission would be increased, that the right to vote would be extended to them, and that they would be given administrative posts in government institutions. Basing itself on this declaration, the Commission for Moslem Affairs, in its first meeting held on December 22, which both French and Moslems attended, declared itself in favor of a Frenco-Moslem union.

Matters progressed for a while, so much so that when the policy toward the Arabs was decided upon by the Algiers Committee, an Economic Commission was set up, in which Moslem members were admitted, thus showing considerable conciliation. But when De Gaulle returned a few days later to North Africa, the Algiers Committee suddenly resumed its former uncompromising attitude toward the Moslems. This change in opinion seems to indicate that De Gaulle, probably inspired by the instructions which he has no doubt received from London, endeavors by all possible means to destroy any initiative which might be construed as consolidating French influence in North Africa. This surmise appears to be corroborated by subsequent events.

Thus, at the time the plans for the budget were taken up for discussion by the Economic Commission, General Catroux, one of De Gaulle's principal supporters, discountenanced the proposals made for a closer cooperation between the French and the Moslem and showed himself extremely arrogant toward the latter, branding the whole proposal as revolutionary in character. Moreover, in the light of the recent rising in Lebanon, the drastic measures taken against the Arabs by Governor-General Puaux of Morocco go a long way to show the sudden change which has taken place since the return of De Gaulle to North Africa.

The discontent among Moslems grows in consequence, and the latter are now under the impression that it was solely because the Algiers Committee was in sore need of workmen and soldiers that it endeavored to promote cooperation and to extend the right of voting to the Arabs.. On the other hand, this discontent has since assumed dangerous proportions, so much so that measures have had to be taken to appease the situation. For instance, the revival of the Cremieux law, giving back French nationality to the Jews has roused a storm of indignation. Consequently, the situation has become extremely delicate, and it can be well imagined that Anglo-American influences are losing no time to increase this discontentment so as to secure at the same time a hold on the native populations.

Whilst the Algiers Committee vainly strives to emerge from its difficulties, the abyss which at present separates De Gaulle's Liberation Committee from the Giraud military faction grows deeper and deeper. It would be an error to assume that this conflict is merely due to rivalry between the British and the Americans. It should rather be attributed to differences of opinion among the French dissidents.

First of all, there is the political faction of the old school which endeavors to obtain the control of administrative posts, so as to insure its position when the time comes, if ever it does, for France to resume its old republican form of government. Hence, the mad efforts made by this faction in order to eliminate all dangerous competitors, as this was shown by the measures taken against Flandin, Peyrouton, Boisson, Pucheu and Bergeret.

Secondly, there are the personal Napoleonic ambitions of De Gaulle. The latter who believes that he personifies French anti-German resistance, plays ball with all political factions, although he reserves to himself the right to become, if the opportunity arises, France's dictator.

Thirdly, there is the distrust of Giraud for the politicians of the old school, whom Giraud and his military clique consider, not without reason, to be the authors of France's defeat. Giraud, after all, has a profound respect for Marshal Petain, not only because the latter was Verdun's victor, but also because he is the man who, in 1940, saved France when the politicians abandoned her. Moreover Giraud disapproves the attempts made by the Algiers Committee to imprison the former supporters of Franco-German cooperation.

This rivalry is not without bearing on the policy pursued by the Anglo-Americans, who naturally avail themselves of it to promote their own interests.

The conclusion is inescapable that personal ambitions seem to retain the attention of the Algiers Committee much more than do the destinies of France.

### The Sagami Sea in a Kogarashi

Finding that the quiet world was suddenly full of noise and bustle, I hurried out-of-doors.

Gust after gust of wind threw the purple-blue waves of the Sagami Sea into commotion. The sea was soon full of white billows, leaping and hissing and threatening the shore with immediate destruction. See the crests of waves torn away by the swift gale and tossed about as spray! See the fine sand on the beach rise and whirl into the air like smoke! See the small birds carried twittering away with the driven leaves! See the fisherman running on the beach! He covers his face with his hands and struggles to the utmost against the wind, but he can make no headway. See the yellow rushes on the hill of Kotsubo in wild commotion! And the pine trees on the summit of the hill bent to snapping point!

Still, the heavens were clear and the sunshine was bright, and Fuji and its surrounding mountains rose serenely above the muddy sea. No one could tell whence the wind blew, and yet as far as the eye could reach, sea, mountains, men, trees and plants were all involved in mad confusion and chaos.

The tempest continued until the evening; the setting sun shone brightly; the mountains of Izu and Sagami as well as peerless Fuji were clothed in purple, the peninsula of Miura was lit up by the evening glow, and on the Sagami sea rainbow-hued billows leaped and broke filling the air with deafening roars. (From Tokutomi Roka's "Nature and Man.")

## A Year Ago Today

### January 24, 1943

Approximately 450 irregular troops who had formerly been engaged in disturbing peace and order in the northern border area of Kowloon, voluntarily surrendered to the Japanese military authorities in this area and pledged their cooperation with the National Government of China. The action of these troops is in line with the rapidly growing reliance which the Chinese people are placing in the National Government of China since its declaration of war against the United States and Britain.

* * *

The Central China Industrial Common Prosperity Federation was formed in Shanghai today to act as a liaison and control organ for various industrial association in Central China. The newly-organized Federation aims for the establishment of a self-sufficient economic structure in Central China so as contribute to the satisfactory execution of the war. It will also endeavor to strengthen the spiritual tie between Japanese and Chinese industrialists in China.

* * *

In the course of a speech delivered in Sydney today, John Beasley, Minister of Shipping, declared that the crisis with which Australia is faced has not decreased at all as compared with a year ago. He stated that the natural resources of the country are being utilized to the extreme, and the people are required to meet the current situation cautiously. In order to live, said Beasley, the Australian people must overcome the difficulties with which they are at present confronted.

* * *

Claude Wickard, Chief of the United States Food Supply Board, warned President Roosevelt against the crisis of the country's food supply and demand condition in his anual report to the President. He stated that the United States is confronted with a far more serious food crisis than is generally supposed and the people in general are quite indifferent to the problem. In order to effect fair distribution, the extension of rationing system to other foodstuffs is necessary, he concluded.

* * *

American isolationists are beginning to reassert themselves in connection with the prospective renewal of the Lend-Lease Law involving a huge sum of $8,000,000,000 in Congress. They have opposed the law from the start.

## The International Situation

### Anglo-American Relations With Soviet Union and Other Pertinent Subjects Discussed

(From the Chubu Nippon Shimbun)

**The following is a discussion on the present international situation, between Sadao Iguchi, Director of the Third Division of the Board of Information and Masamichi Royama, Head of the Political Economy Reserach Institute of Tokyo and also a member of the Diet.**

Iguchi: During last year, the anti-Axis side held a series of conferences at Quebec, Moscow, Cairo, and at Teheran. We assume that the objectives included various aspects of war strategy as well as political maneuvers. Of all phases of the conferences, what do you consider the most important?

Royama: The anti-Axis move, following Quebec Conference indicates an increased offensive strategy in the Pacific on the one hand, and on the other, their efforts to secure a new development through a political maneuver on the European front where they found themselves in a stagnant situation.

The Anglo-American war leaders, comporting themselves as if they had already attained ultimate victory, announced their proposal for worldwide post-war operations. By this, not only did they attempt to mislead the people on their side, but also actively sought to disturb the people of the Axis countries.

Calling for a tripartite conference of Britain, America, and the Soviet Union, the Anglo-American faction led the way to the subsequent conferences of Moscow and Teheran. The most significant fact, as revealed in this manipulation, is a great dependency of England and America on the Soviet Union to carry out their war against Germany. As a consequence, they were obliged to acknowledge the Soviet Union's major position in the European political offensive. This is clearly seen in the recent attitude and policy of the Soviet Union, in the recognition of the Tito Regime of Jugoslavia, in the intervention of the French Liberation Committee, in the consummation of a compromise pact between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, and in the political maneuver of the problem between Poland and Turkey.

Moreover, the Anglo-Americans had to allow a place of parity to the Soviet Union in the proposed post-war operation of the world. Aiming at the conference at Teheran, the announcement made by Prime Minister Jan C. Smuts of South Africa on the post war-management of the world by Britain, America, and the Soviet Union, most unerringly verifies the foregoing attitude of England and America.

It must be noted here that this ascension of the Soviet Union to a place of leadership within the anti-Axis camp indicates, among other things, the very low ebb of fighting power of Anglo-America against Germany.

### Is Camouflaging Diplomacy

The fact that Chiang Kai-shek was invited to participate in the Cairo Conference does not mean in any way a departure from the foregoing tripartite control of the world, but it is rather a camouflaging diplomacy by the Anglo-Americans toward the Chungking Regime. It can be more aptly interpreted either as a smoke-screen or as a reflection on the far-reaching political advancement Japan has made as expressed in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia.

Royama: How about the veracity of increased productivity which America so proudly boasts? The recent pressure America is applying toward the countries of South America, or her activities in far-off Africa and in West Africa in particular, most clearly reveal the true quality of imperialism. But how far, do you suppose, will she be able to maintain such a program?

Iguchi: America attained her peak of production,—that is, her production of ammunition,—during the summer and autumn of last year, although it is difficult to accurately determine this due to the fact that no concrete figure nor information is available at present. Furthermore, much of the official announcement of America contains a propaganda element and her "figures" are greatly exaggerated, and naturally it is dangerous to take it at its face value.

American aggression against South American countries, and Northwestern Africa, is as well known a fact as her ambitious program of world control. It is so much so as to create commotion among the anti Axis countries. America's policy of imperialism through which she seeks to control the world is bound to find its counter-part in the British imperialism. Churchill once declared that he is not liquidator of the British Empire. This declaration can be interpreted as his political counteraction toward the imperialistic public opinion within the United States of America.

The fact should not be overlooked that even in their proposal for the post war world control, there is not only a considerable discord between Anglo-America and the Soviet Union, but also a profound contradiction even between England and America.

Through the economic policy America is now pursuing, she seeks to secure for herself a post-war world market in order to prevent rising fear and disturbance within her borders. This necessity seems to have driven her to aggression, not only in South America, but also in North and West Africa as well. This has created, however, a bitter criticism in the domestic field and also vigorous antagonism among the countries so oppressed. The tearing up of America's so-called "Good Neighbor Policy" in Argentina and in Bolivia is simply an illustration of the reaction of the oppressed countries against her.

The monopoly of the world market is not only an irrational and an impossible hallucination for America, but also it betrays her actual war aim. The fact that some of the leaders entertain such an ambitious scheme, predestines the very fate of America in the present war.

### Proposed Burma Offensive

Royama: Responding, as it were to the American counter-offensive strategy in the Pacific, Britain seemed to have proposed her "Burma offensive," although we note a considerable ambiguity in the statements made recently by two British generals, Mountbatten and Wavell. Will you, therefore, explain some of the conditions in India?

Iguchi: Both Britain and Chungking have already began their attempts to regain Burma, and our Japanese forces are quickly nipping the move in the bud; but their real, all-out offensive is yet to come within a short time. The ambiguity in the declarations by Mountbatten and Wavell shows that they have no confidence of success in the forthcoming Burma campaign.

It can be further assumed that while there is no complete strategic relation between the British Burma offensive and America's strategy in the Pacific, the condition in India is going decidedly from bad to worse. The interview given by Wavell in Calcutta, and the statement given out by Mountbatten following his tour of inspection of his Burma front, most clearly disclose the contradictory war leadership of Britain toward Germany and toward Japan.

The condition within India continues to be precarious. Food riots are occurring daily in several places. Due to the effect of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, the soldiers serving in the British army harbor doubt as to the success of the Burma campaign and deserters are daily increasing, it is reported.

Britain, however, is carrying out a most desperate effort to retain India, her treasure-chest, upon which she greatly depends in the execution of the present war.

On the pathway to the liberation of India lie untold difficulties and problems, yet the reasons why we can still look forward to her bright future are, first of all, the British control of India, itself, is unjust; a great majority of Indians have awakened to the movement for free-India; and the real strength of the British Empire is on the verge of collapse.

### Chungking Reacts

Royama: There is much to note in Chungking's reaction on Japan's inauguration of the New China Policy, and in her movements following the Cairo conference. We wish to hear your forecast on the future relation of Chungking with the Communists in China.

Iguchi: The inauguration of Japan's New China Policy has most conclusively proven that the so-called "Japan's aggression on China" which was made the chief objective of Chungking's resistance against Japan, was due solely to their misapprehension. No longer can they insist on the abolition of extraterritoriality, nor Japan's return of concessions. Even within their own camp, some of the leaders are gradually coming to realize the meaninglessness of further antagonism toward Japan, and the paying of further sacrifice by continuing their resistance.

It is evident in this respect that their opposition consciousness has changed considerably, of late. But the influence of this element is not great enough, as yet, to be felt.

As Chiang Kai-sek himself participated in the Cairo Conference, much was expected, as reported in Ta Kung Pao, Chiang's official organ. But contrary to their expectation, it did nothing other than had already been decided in Quebec. Moreover, not being able to hope much for the successful recovery of Burma which is so vital to Chungking, there is no element left to be optimistic of the future.

## GERMAN EXPORTATIONS INCREASE GREATLY

### Britain Is Supplanted as Chief Exporter in Four Years of War

(From the Keizai Mainichi)

In the past four years of war Germany's capacity for export has been amply substantiated. On the other hand, the amount of British export as revealed by statistical reports show a marked decline. Britain has lost the capacity of being able to export several key commodities. It is not likely that she will again assume her former place even after the war.

The commodity which shows the greatest decline in Britain exports is coal. Prior to the outbreak of the war Britain had exported annually about 56,000,000 tons of coal to nearly all the countries in Europe. At present, however, British coal has not only declined in the amount of its export, but has shown considerable reduction in the volume available for local consumption. Britain is finding it increasingly difficult to supply each month the necessary demand for her industries. It is already apparent that this decrease in the coal supply is exhibiting a deterring effect upon her war production.

Germany, however, has changed places with Britain as a coal exporting nation. Germany has not only increased her output of coal for local consumption to an unbelievable amount, but is also furnishing coal to nearly all the countries of continental Europe. Denmark, Norway and Sweden are depending entirely on Germany for their coal supply. Italy and Greece are also being provided with German coal.

In addition to forfeiting her predominant role as the premier coal exporting nation, Britain has faced the necessity of relinquishing her position of being the foremost nation in exporting other essential commodities besides coal. Prior to the war Britain had exported a great amount of iron, steel, and machinery; but today she finds the situation reversed. She has no other alternative but to import various machineries and construction implements from America in order to maintain her productive power. The question of export to her is entirely out of her realm of possibility.

### German Exports Large

In Germany, however, compared with this dismal state of affairs in Britain, no one can contend that her iron and steel supply for her manufacturing industries has diminished. Of course, the renewed operation of the iron industries in the German-occupied area has helped in supplying her sufficiently for her program of increased production, but the point is that today Germany is exporting a large amount of iron, steel, partly-finished goods, and machinery.

Another matter to be noted is the export of German precision instruments and finished articles to Spain. The technically superior mechanical implements manufactured in Germany are absolutely indispensable to Spain's economic reestablishment. That Germany is the chief source of supply for Spain is a matter of no little significance. In 1942 Spain had imported 116,800,000 pesos worth of goods from Germany, most of these machinery.

An examination of the statistics showing Germany's exports of agricultural implements further indicate unmistakably that Germany has changed places with Britain as a premier exporting nation. Unlike Britain, Germany does not deem it necessary to import tractors and other allied agricultural implements from elsewhere. She produces all that she needs. This self-sufficient status has great implications on the food supply and agricultural economics. Germany has not only materially increased agricultural implements for her own use in accordance with her all-out production plan but has a sufficient reserve supply to export in great quantities to her occupied regions in the east and to all of the countries in continental Europe.

With respect to the textile industry a similar trend is discernible. Prior to the war Britain had exported annually 47,000,000 sterling pounds of textile products. She was the world's foremost textile exporting nation. Since the war, however, her condition has dramatically changed. The British journal, Financial Review reports the following: "The export index which stood at 106 in 1941 had dropped to 77 in 1942. British cotton manufacturing had declined to one-half its pre-war production. Export has completely ceased." Germany on the contrary, is showing great activity even in this field.

### Fruits of Wisdom

Always driven toward new shores, or carried hence without hope of return, shall we never, on the ocean of age, cast anchor for even a day?—Lamartine.

* * *

Few things are impracticable in themselves, and it is for want of application, rather than of means, that men fail of success.—Rochefoucauld.

## Chiang's Misguided War Aims

### Japan Seeks to Improve Relations With China and All Nations of Asia on Basis of Justice

By SHIGERU KAMIO
(From the Yosuko)

The question we would like to ask of the officials of the Chungking regime at this time is: "What reason or reasons do you have for opposing Japan?" We ask this not in an acrimonious spirit but sincerely and courteously.

Since China's participation in the War of Greater East Asia, the Japanese Government has carried out its so-called new China policy in various forms such as the joint declaration of both nations, the return of foreign settlements, the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights, the transfer of enemy property, and the revision of the military administration. All of these measures are intended to contribute to the perfection of the independence of China. As the culmination came the Pact of Alliance which replaces the Basic Treaty in its entirety. Thus, our China policy has made an epochal advance.

The main points of the Pact of Alliance may be summarized as follows: (1) The special zones recognized by the Basic Treaty are to be abolished. This is an important matter as these zones have been considered an obstacle to the establishment of an integral State. (2) The question of the right of garrisoning in China has been settled because Japan promised to evacuate her troops totally from China when peace has been brought about in the entire territory of China. In making this promise, Japan does not specify the period in which such evacuation is to be made, while her right of garrisoning according to the Peking Protocols was also given up by her own accord. (3) In making this promise, Japan does not only not attach any conditions such as saying that the withdrawal of troops will be completed within two years of the establishment of peace, but even voluntarily pledges to abolish also the right of garrisoning troops, which is based on the Peking protocols. (4) China promises in a document attached to the Pact that she will not revise the new conditions which have arisen in the course of the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, until the war ends. (5) Japan promises to make the revision of such conditions of her own accord when they have no longer become necessary even during the war, thereby showing fairness on her part.

### Japan's Aims Indicated

All these five points indicate Japan's unfailing willingness to insure China's independence and territorial integrity and to adhere to the spirit of reciprocity in all relations with her. They also eloquently testify to the fact that Japan has completely discarded her former policy, which she had to adopt because of the existence of the Anglo-American influences in China. Another point of paramount importance is that the Pact not only establishes the immutable amity of both countries as well as the fundamental principles of diplomatic relations, but also the relations of their collaboration for the prosecution of the present war.

On the other hand, the officials of the Chungking regime may say: "We appreciate the new China policy of Japan, but who can guarantee that these promises will be kept by Japan?" We are firmly convinced that the Chungking regime has been given an excellent opportunity to revise its present view of Japanese sincerity. Nothing might have enabled it to discard its mistaken idea of Japan during the China Affair, but now that the War of Greater East Asia is being waged, it is in a position to pass its unclouded judgment on Japan's motives in the war as well as her activities on the Asiatic mainland.

We are convinced that the war is bound to move the Chinese opponents of Japan to change from opposition to neutrality and those Chinese neutrals to become positive supporters of Japan's war aims. The fact that we helped both Burma and the Philippines to secure their much coveted independence and allowed the Indonesians to participate in the administration of their own land should convince the Chinese of our sincere desires in establishing a new order in East Asia.

Our new China policy should be understood in relation with our policies toward other nations of East Asia. There is no reason why we should not give to China what we have already granted to Burma and the Philippines. Nay, one may say that our concern with China's welfare is even greater than that with other nations, because of her geographical propinquity and traditional relations with us.

### Assembly Makes Headway

In this connection, the recent Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations made much headway toward the consolidation of mutual friendship among the Asiatic nations. The idea that Asia is one has found its most tangible expression at the convocation. The five great principles adopted by the Assembly should govern the relations of all the nations of Greater East Asia and also the relations between the Asiatic nations and the other nations of the world. Thus, these principles should allow not only the hostile Chinese elements but also our foreign enemies to appreciate our true intentions in our present policies and war aims.

The presence of Subhas Chandra Bose as an observer added to the greater importance and splendor of the Assembly. On his return to the South, he touched at Nanking and addressed radio broadcast to Chungking, urging Chiang Kai-shek not to prove himself a traitor to Asia by continuing his opposition to Japan and by remaining in the Anglo-American camp. He asked the officials of the Chungking regime to give up their foolish and unreasonable opposition and to bring about unification in China.

Although by waging the present war we are risking our very existence, it is a matter for congratulation that various measures necessary for the establishment of Greater East Asia have been successively adopted with the progress of the war. It is our urgent prayer that our lofty war aims will come to be appreciated and properly understood by all the peoples of East Asia.

## MARCH TO DELHI HAS BEGUN

By OUR FOREIGN EDITOR

The Provisional Government of Free India has advanced its Headquarters to Burma.

With the advance of the Indian National Army and the leaders of the Provisional Government of Free India to Burma, preparations for India's war of independence have been completed.

The transfer of the seat of the Provisional Government to Burma is a matter of great significance. It implies that the Indian independence movement has finally been put into practical operation. The emancipation of the Indian masses, suffering from British persecution, has begun; the first step in the march to Delhi has been taken.

The appearance of the Provisional Government and its army in Burma is bound to have an important effect upon all Indians, including those serving in the armed forces of the British Empire. It will undoubtedly increase their anti-British sentiment.

In spite of the fact that the British authorities have been making all possible efforts to keep in strict secrecy reports about the Indian National Army and the Provisional Government the Indian people have already learned much about the two. This has disturbed the British to no small extent, especially as Indian soldiers under the British command have been deserting in increasingly large numbers. What is more, as the British are making no sincere effort to mitigate the sufferings of the Indian masses from disease and starvation, the resentment of Indians against their overlords has been growing.

This advance of India's National Army and the Provisional Government to Burma in the face of this situation is a proclamation to the world of the determination of the leaders and followers of the Indian independence movement to dislodge Anglo-American influence from their country and at the same time of the Japanese resolution to cooperate to the full with the Provisional Government for the independence and prosperity of India.

With the advance of the Provisional Government of Free India to Burma on January 8, Subhas Chandra Bose issued a statement, declaring: "The independence movement of today is the final struggle for India's freedom." This advance of the Provisional Government of Free India and the National Army to Burma stands in indivisible relation to the independence of India and Burma. This relation is one of the manifestations of the noble ideal that "Asia is one." Now that the time has come, Japan, Burma and India, have welded themselves into a powerful unity and are determined to drive out the Anglo-American influence from East Asia.

Surmount All Difficulties
Till the Foes Submit!

# Nippon Times
## Evening

Nippon Will Be the Cradle
Of a New Civilization

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## Press Comments

Monday, January 24

MAINICHI—Diplomatic Offensive

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Sino-Japanese Relations

### Diplomatic Offensive

MAINICHI—The foreign policy of the Japanese Empire which marches on the grandiose path of righteousness and justice, is in its fundamental trend immutable and immovable, no matter what situation may occur. This is also true of Japan's foreign policy since the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia. Foreign Minister Shigemitsu stated in the Imperial Diet on January 21, as follows: "The foreign policy firmly adhered to by the Japanese Empire is the development of friendship and good neighborliness on a wide basis in international relations. . . . The ideas of world-wide co-existence and co-prosperity consist not in shutting, but opening, the door; not in exclusion, but all-inclusive cooperation. I am convinced that wide application of this policy of international amity is one with the grandiose path of saving the world from wars and of turning from destruction to construction." This meant nothing but a new clarification of the very traditional foreign policy of the Japanese Empire.

At the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations held in November of last year, all the nations and peoples of Greater East Asia were able to reach a swift and clear common resolution concerning the future of Greater East Asia. This was possible chiefly because the foreign policy of the Japanese Empire which rose in arms for the defense of East Asia, has been based on the broad, wide, and strong principles of righteousness aiming at "the development of friendship and good neighborliness on a wide basis in international relations." This may be said to be in a very striking contrast to the ever restless "common camp" of our enemies, America and Britain, who are staging conference after conference. The Atlantic Charter which Anglo-American enemies have drafted in order to disguise their atrocious war of aggression has now come to be branded as a scrap of "counterfeit money." In comparison with the splendid Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia, which stands firm as a rock, the Atlantic Charter must be said in contrast to have revealed the falsehood and viciousness of our Anglo-American enemies.

It is already entirely clear which will be victorious, the diplomacy of righteousness and justice, or the diplomacy of deceptions and intrigues. The remaining issue is merely to spread the true intentions of the Japanese Empire which are embraced in its diplomacy of righteousness and justice still more widely and still more deeply throughout the world, and to crush realistically the diplomatic camp of deception and intrigue of our Anglo-American enemies. On January 21, in the plenary session of the House of Representatives, Representative Fusanosuke Maeda spoke as follows: "This year indeed is the time when in parallel with the war of arms, a diplomatic offensive must be developed swiftly and resolutely, based on the principles of righteousness and justice, in order to frustrate the enemy's inordinate ambitions politically, too. In other words, this is the very time when the aims of this war must be carried widely to the remotest corners of the world." This utterance may indeed be taken as representing the expectations of the people toward the diplomacy of the Japanese Empire. As Foreign Minister Shigemitsu has pointed out, "victories are not gained simply by propaganda and deception." Yet, at the same time, a diplomacy of righteousness and justice which should appeal to the sense of justice of the whole of mankind—such diplomacy must always take the offensive. Especially as the diplomacy of deception and intrigue which is practiced by our Anglo-American enemies as extremely malignant, the diplomacy of righteousness and justice of the Japanese Empire must always be positive and on the offensive.

The Anglo-American enemies, whose foremost aims are aggression and exploitation, cannot be expected to have any just war aim at all. This is even being openly pointed out on the enemy side by those who have even a little bit of conscience. The ideological, political, and diplomatic vulnerability of the enemy is only too apparent. The war aim and diplomacy of righteousness and justice of the Japanese Empire are most realistically exemplified in the evident reality of the construction of Greater East Asia. Nothing can make Japan stand more firmly than the ideals and concrete realties of that diplomacy of righteousness and

(Continued on Col, 1 Page 2)

# BOLIVIA UNDAUNTED BY NON-RECOGNITION

### Governments of Cuba, Uruguay Decide Not To Back New Regime

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 23.—The Uruguayan Government announced Saturday its decision not to recognize the Bolivian Government, according to a dispatch from Montevideo.

The Cuban Government also announced that it has decided not to extend recognition to the new regime, according to a Havana dispatch.

The political circles here in Buenos Aires regarded Uruguay's and Cuba's refusal to recognize the Cabinet formed by the Bolivian revolutionaries as the prelude to a wave of similar refusals from other countries which would be quite in accordance with the wishes of Washington.

A statement from the Chilean Foreign Office is expected Monday.

Washington, too, it is believed will officially announce its decision not to recognize the new Bolivian Government, the same circles predicted.

Argentina, alone, of the Latin American countries thus far has recognized the new regime.

Meanwhile, a dispatch from La Paz said that the members of the Bolivian revolutionary government have refused to appear ruffled by the action of Uruguay and Cuba. Foreign Minister Tamayo declared "We remain calm for the government reckoned with such news."

A Washington dispatch said that Enrique La Lozada, Bolivian Minister to Washington, resigned, attributing his action to the objection of the leftist revolutionary, Jose Arce, who has not been included in the revolutionary government. The Bolivian Minister to Uruguay, Valdes Munsters, who had received instructions to leave Uruguay resigned today as a representative of the Bolivian Government, dispatches revealed.

### Economic Pressure Proposed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 22.—Ruthless economic pressure on Argentina, aimed at immediately stopping her foreign trade, thus leading to the collapse of the present Argentine Government, has been proposed in a certain report submitted to the United States State Department, according to the World-Telegram, New York.

Quoting the aforementioned report, the World-Telegram said:

"If the United States Government increases its economic pressure on Argentina, the downfall of the present Argentine Government can be expected soon.

"As Argentina depends on foreign trade for its very existence, the United States must immediately cut its trade relations with that country. As one measure, the purchase of Argentine meat must be stopped instantly.

"Moreover, Argentine funds in America must be frozen and gold exports to that country must be suspended.

"If the above measures prove futile, then there only remains the method of armed force."

### Argentina's Neutrality Hit

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 20.—Reflecting the attitude of the United States Government in putting heavy pressure on the Argentine Government, the Miami Herald of Florida today editorially denounced the neutral South American nation, according to a Miami report.

"The Argentine Government has flouted every principle of Pan-American solidarity," said the paper, "and it has maintained relations with our enemies. Argentina is the only American Republic to do so."

The paper also alleged that the Argentine Government had "harbored and fostered espionage rings" and has repeatedly shown itself inimical to the United States in its "battle for civilization and democracy."

## U.S. Raiders Captured

Domei

HANOI, January 21.—The United States air force stationed in China again raided the neighborhood of Monckai with four P-40's yesterday. One of the enemy planes, however, made a forced landing at a point 100 kilometers east of Hanoi on account of engine trouble, and the crew were all taken prisoners by the Japanese Forces.

**SIGNS OF DETERMINATION** on the part of the nation's legislators to push through their work was evident in brightly-lit windows of the Diet Building, Sunday night, as the Budget Committee of the Lower House continued its arduous labors.

# TOJO'S DECLARATION ENCOURAGES INDIANS

### Netaji in Broadcast Calls Upon Compatriots To Push Freedom Fight

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, January 22.—Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, in a radio broadcast today called on all Indians to accelerate the Indian Independence Movement in answer to Japanese Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's statement, delivered before the Imperial Diet session in Tokyo yesterday of Japan's policy toward India and the Prime Minister's reiteration of Japan's decision to give all-out aid to India in the coming struggle for freedom.

The Netaji emphasized that Prime Minister Tojo's declaration will be warmly welcomed by Indians all over the world declaring: "This statement has added great significant value for us because we are now busy making preparations for launching our last fight for freedom."

Pointing out the great success achieved by the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations held in Tokyo last November, the Netaji further stated that anyone who has closely followed the statements of the Japanese Prime Minister since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and compared them with the actual state policy of the Japanese Government cannot fail to be deeply impressed by the genuine sincerity of the Prime Minister, Government and the people of Japan.

"It is because of this sincerity on the part of Japan that emancipated nations of East Asia are determined to fight as one man to repeal any counter-offensive that the Anglo-Americans may launch and to preserve the freedom which they have won," said Mr. Bose.

He asserted that General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Forces in Southwestern Pacific, realized long ago that he has been waging a hopeless fighting and now Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia, has begun to realize that his case is also a hopeless one.

## Peers Swelling Quake Fund

Members of the House of Peers are responding enthusiastically to the call from the House for a manifestation of their sympathy to Argentina in the earthquake disaster which befell it some time ago. Contributions which are still coming in will go forward to the Argentine Government through the Foreign Office in a few days.

### *Fuehrer's Headquarters*

January 23

Although fighting activity in the area of Kirovograd was revived somewhat, enemy action in the remaining parts of the southern Front were restricted to local enterprises which proved unsuccessful. In the course of mopping-up operations in the recaptured districts in the area of Shashkov between January 18 and 22 over 1,000 prisoners were taken and 45 tanks, 57 guns and numerous arms either captured or destroyed.

The defensive battle in the area between the Pripjet and the Beresina is continuing with increasing intensity. Renewed Soviet attempts at break-through were frustrated in the heavy fluctuating fighting, effectively supported by our artillery. Local dents were cut off.

North of Lake Ilmen, the Soviets, with strong formations, continued their attacks. They were repelled with heavy losses after embittered fighting. Fighting is still in progress for one break-in. Southwest of Leningrad our troops in hard fighting yesterday also frustrated Soviet attempts at break-through. Some 20 enemy tanks were destroyed in this sector.

After strong artillery preparation in the western sector of the southern Italian front, the enemy attacked our positions on the heights but was repelled with heavy losses. All enemy attempts to cross the Guarigliano broke down due to the concentrated fire of the German artillery. Some 500 prisoners were taken.

In the morning hours of January 22, Anglo-American troops landed on both sides of Netturno on the coast of the Tyrrhenian Sea. Counter measures have been initiated. The Luftwaffe with good success attacked the enemy landing fleet, sinking four large landing vessels totalling 12,000 gross register tons. In addition, eight major units and several landing boats were badly damaged. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 13 enemy planes were shot down over Italy.

## Amery Report Said False

Special

LISBON, January 23.—British Secretary of State for India Leopold Amery's statement that 1,000,000 Indians had died from starvation in Bengal Province was contested by Secretary of the Indian League in London, Krishna Menon, who, in speaking at the teachers conference arranged by the League Saturday, asserted that Amery had "dropped out one month in which there was the highest number of deaths."

# SOVIET'S REJECTION OF U.S. BID CERTAIN

### Hull Hoping Moscow Will Alter Attitude Anent Polish Strife

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 22.—The Soviet Government, to all practical purposes, has rejected the proposal made by the United States to mediate in the Soviet-Polish controversy, according to the New York correspondent of the Stockholm Tidningen.

"Informed circles at Washington observe that the Soviet Government has practically rejected the proposal of the United States Government to mediate in the Soviet-Polish question, but the statement made by Secretary of State Hull last night that no reply had yet been received from the Soviet Union does not hint at blunt refusal of the U.S. proposal. Thus, Washington is still clinging to a ray of hope that Moscow may change its attitude so long as it does not formally reject the United States proposal."

On the other hand, according to London reports, Foreign Secretary Eden yesterday strongly asked the non-publication of official announcements or comments concerning the refugee Polish regime, so that the Soviet Government would not be unnecessarily irritated. But this seriously angered the refugee Polish government, and Foreign Minister Romer is now engaged in pacifying the angry Cabinet Ministers who are strongly opposed to this British move. Thus, a rift has been created in the relation between the British Government and the refugee Polish government.

The London correspondent of the Aftonbladet reported that Premier Mikolajczyk of the refugee Polish government will visit Washington next week as he has lost all confidence in the British Government.

But it is generally observed that reorganization of the refugee Polish government will be the only solution to this question.

"No formal announcement has been made by the Soviet Union, but unless the refugee Polish government at London is reorganized so as to secure the confidence of the Soviet Union, a group of Poles will be formed in the liberated Polish territory which will cooperate with the Soviet, and that group will handle the zone now in dispute," reported a United Press report from Moscow.

Also, the Daily Worker, organ of the British Communist Party, said today that the refugee Polish government at London had no right to represent the territorial demand of Poland and the Polish people.

## Germans Sink Enemy Sub; British Convoy Blasted

Domei

BERLIN, January 23.—According to the announcements of the German military authorities, a destroyer unit of the German Navy sank one anti-Axis submarine in the Mediterranean today.

Special

LISBON, January 23.—An attack on an anti-Axis convoy by German U-boats and planes using glider bombs was frustrated by British escort ships, undersea craft and aircraft during a four-day battle that started midway between the Azores and Portugal, the British Admiralty and Air Ministry announced Saturday, according to information from London. Two ships of the British convoy were damaged, it was announced.

## Fascist Traitor Alfieri Is Ill in Swiss Hospital

Domei

ZURICH, January 22.—Reports have confirmed that Dino Alfieri, former Italian Ambassador to Germany, who escaped into Switzerland on December 23, is seriously ill and is at present under a doctor's care in a hospital.

Meanwhile, it is reported that Countess Edda, wife of the late Galeazzo Ciano, former Italian Foreign Minister, who on January 9 escaped to Switzerland, has been placed under strict police surveillance together with her three children.

## Shigemitsu to See Stahmer

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu will confer with German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer at 3:30 p.m. today, at the Foreign Minister's official residence.

# *Foe's Barbarous Acts Against Humanity Are Denounced by Major-General Sato*

### Is Resolved to Smash Enemy War Aims, He Tells Lower House

Declaring that Anglo-American military action is nothing but a barbarous act of inhumanity against old people and women, Major-General Kenryo Sato, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, expressed his firm determination to thoroughly crush the war aims of the enemies, at the Budget Committee session of the House of Representatives, Sunday afternoon, in reply to a question asked by Yoshimichi Tsuboi of Yamaguchi Prefecture.

The reply of Major-General Sato substantially follows:

"I wish to reply to Mr. Tsuboi's question as an Army officer.

"President Roosevelt's avowed war aims—protection of democracy, liberalism, world peace and so forth—suffer many changes according to circumstances and are full of contradictions. It is for the realization of such war aims that the Americans are sacrificing their lives.

"The basic war aim of the United States is military and economic world conquest.

"I was in the United States before the outbreak of the current war and gained the impressoin that the Americans, in waging a war, would fight with a sporting spirit. However, we find today that they are committing inhuman and dastardly acts without batting an eyelid. They are bombing places of no military significance.

"Proof of this has been provided by one of the captured American airmen who raided Tokyo on April 1942. He confessed that when he saw school children in a playground he decided to kill them all. Moreover, what are the enemy airmen doing in Europe, French Indo-China, Thailand and other places? The targets of these fliers are not military targets but women and children.

"As the enemy has realized that it cannot win decisive victory on the battlefields, it has resorted to the killing of innocent non-combatants in a frantic endeavor to break the morale of the people on the Axis' home front. To the Americans the war has become a means by which they can kill women, children and aged people.

"It is necessary, therefore, to point out to the Americans and to the whole world how barbarous the United States Government's war aims are—how it is seeking to dominate the world at all costs.

"However, we must not conduct the war with the expectation that the enemy will lose their fighting power because they have contradictory war aims. Instead, we must intensify our efforts to crush their ambitions by using all the armed power at our disposal.

"Our war aims have been made clear by the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain. By Japan's war efforts several nations in East Asia have gained their cherished independence and many oppressed races have been liberated and given the right to participate in local administration.

"All this has been attained by Japan without resorting to the cruel methods of attacking women and children as done by the enemy.

"The loss of one or two islands in the Pacific war zone will not settle the outcome of the war. To gain final victory, it is necessary to strike at the very source of the war. I cannot tell you at present how Japan intends to do so, but I can say that preparations for doing so are progressing steadily.

## BULLETINS

### Cape Merkus, Pilelo, Arawe Hit

**Special to the Nippon Times**

**UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 24.—Imperial Naval Air Units surprise raided the enemy positions at Cape Merkus, on New Britain Island, Pilelo Island as well as Arawe Island on January 22.**

**Furiously attacking their objectives, the Japanese fliers succeeded in blasting one plane at Cape Merkus, and also caused big explosions at one place on Arawe Island.**

**At dawn of January 22, the Sea Eagles of the Japanese Air Force also attacked in a surprise raid the enemy landing point as well as ground positions in the sector of Cape Gloucester on New Britain Island. After a severe bombing, two places in the enemy positions were blasted and set ablaze and large fires started in three other places. Noting the columns of smoke and flames, all the Japanese planes returned to their base safely.**

**Again, at daybreak of January 23, the Naval Wild Eagles stormed the enemy positions on Pilelo Island and violently blasted their objectives before returning to their base safely.**

### 10 Raiders Shot Down

**Special to the Nippon Times**

**UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 24.—An aggregate total of baout 100 enemy planes consisting of F-24's and fighters as well as deck planes came attacking our positions at the southeastern part of Bougainville Island on the afternoon of January 21. Our Garrison Forces immediately opened fire and shot down 10 of them, repulsing all the rest of the raiders. The damage on our side was slight.**

## 15,520 Yanks Killed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 22.—The United States Navy Department today announced the number of killed and wounded in the Marines and Coast Defense Corps, since the beginning of the present war up to the present, as follows, according to Washington reports:

Killed 15,520, wounded 7,206, unaccounted for 8,562, taken prisoner 4,284, total 35,572.

However, these figures are much lower than the actual number of damages suffered by the United States Marines and Coast Defense Corps.

# RAILWAY FARE HIKE EFFECTIVE APRIL 1

### Affects All Classes; Express and Sleeper Charges Also Advanced

The passenger railway fare will be advanced by about 40 per cent beginning April 1, it was announced by the Transportation and Communications Ministry at 3 p.m. on Sunday.

The Railway Fare Council at its 19th session held on January 17 decided to recommend to the Transportation and Communications Ministry the levying of a wartime surcharge on railway passenger fares. According to this recommendation, the Ministry decided to add to railway fares as the wartime surcharge .05 sen a kilometer for third class fare, 1 sen a kilometer for second class, and 1.5 sen for first class. The basic passenger fare decided will see an advance of about 40 per cent for all classes.

Under the new passenger fare rate effective April 1, the third class fare from Tokyo to Yokohama will be raised from 50 to 70 sen, to Odawara from ¥1.65 to ¥2.20, to Nagoya from ¥5.85 to ¥8, to Osaka from ¥8.05 to ¥11.50, to Shimonoseki from ¥13.45 to ¥21, to Sendai from ¥5.70 to ¥8, and to Aomori from ¥9.90 to ¥14.50.

Express and sleeper berth charges will also be advanced; the express charge raised from ¥3.30 to ¥4 for third class, from ¥7.20 to ¥8.50 for second class and from ¥11.70 to ¥15 for first class. Ordinary express charge will be increased from ¥2.20 to ¥2.50 for third class, from ¥4.80 to ¥6 for second class and from ¥7.80 to ¥10 for first class.

Sleeper berth charges are advanced from ¥6 to ¥8.50 for upper berth and from ¥9.60 to ¥12 for lower berth, second class from ¥10.40 to ¥14 for upper berth and from ¥14.30 to ¥18 for upper berth, first class.

Commutation tickets will be equally advanced from April 1, but those already issued before April 1 can be used without making additional payments.

## Fujiwara Visits Dockyards

Administrative Inspector Ginjiro Fujiwara and party, now on a trip of inspection of the dockyards in Hyogo Prefecture, visited X X factory of the Mitsubishi Dockyard Company on Saturday morning and heard reports on the shipbuilding situation. Mr. Fujiwara and party conducted inspection until 5:30 p.m. that day.

# BIG GAIN IN REVENUE AIM OF GOVERNMENT

### Total Tax Income for Next Year Estimated At Over 12 Billion

The total tax revenue the Government aims to realize in the next fiscal year of 1944-45 is ¥12,718,000,000, with direct taxes taking up 58 per cent of the total, and indirect taxes 38, it was revealed in the referential documents submitted by the Finance Ministry to the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives yesterday.

In the actual tax revenue realized in the 1942-43 fiscal year, direct taxes amounted to ¥4,785,000,000 or 64 per cent, and indirect taxes ¥2,347,000,000 or 31 per cent, making a total, including other items, of ¥7,528,000,000.

In the budget for the 1943-44 fiscal year, direct taxes were ¥5,104,000,000 or 56 per cent, and indirect taxes ¥3,601,000,000 or 40 per cent, making a total, including other items, of ¥9,086,000,000. In the 1944-45 fiscal budget now before the Imperial Diet, direct taxes amount to ¥7,382,000,000 or 58 per cent, and indirect taxes ¥4,809,000,000, or 38 per cent, making a total, including other items, of ¥12,718,000,000.

### Bond Issues Revealed

In referential documents submitted to the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives yesterday, the Finance Ministry announced the amounts of the proposed and actual issues of national bonds for every fiscal year since 1937.

According to this announcement, national bond issue in the present fiscal year amounted to ¥14,370,000,000, up to the end of December last, with ¥7,490,000,000 still unissued.

The proposed and actual issues of national bonds since 1937 are as follow (in ¥1,000,000):

| Fiscal Year | Proposed Issue | Actual Issue |
|---|---|---|
| 1937 | 3,394 | 3,230 |
| 1938 | 5,628 | 4,530 |
| 1939 | 5,925 | 5,516 |
| 1940 | 7,024 | 6,884 |
| 1941 | 13,974 | 10,191 |
| 1942 | 16,396 | 14,259 |
| 1943<br>(up to Dec.) | 21,860 | 14,370 |

## Biddle Quits Envoy Post; Eisenhower Unites Forces

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 23.—President Roosevelt accepted on Saturday the resignation of Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr. as the United States Ambassador to the exiled Governments of Poland, Norway, Belgium and Czechoslovakia in London, according to a Washington dispatch.

Biddle stated that he resigned to accept an army commission as Lieutenant-Colonel to serve on the staff of General Dwight Eisenhower as liaison government with the exiled regimes.

Meanwhile, a London dispatch said that Eisenhower has taken over the command of all the United States forces in the European theater of operations in addition to his duties as supreme commander of the anti-Axis expeditionary forces.

Eisenhower took over the post formerly held by Lieutenant-General Jacob L. Devers in order to streamline the headquarters and to free officers and men for field duty, the dispatch said. He also consolidated the headquarters of the European theater with the services of supply headquarters.

In this connection, Eisenhower appointed Major-General John C. H. Lee as Deputy Commander in the European theater in addition to keeping him as commanding general of the supply services.

At the same time, Major-General Walter B. Smith became Chief of Staff for the European theater and for the anti-Axis expeditionary forces.

## African Troops in Ceylon

Special

LISBON, January 23.—African troops have been sent to Ceylon by the British army for the defense of that island, according to a dispatch from London.

The British Broadcasting Corporation reported that African soldiers from Northern Rhodesia, Nyassaland, Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda, Sudan and Somaliland are now undergoing training in Ceylon. It is stated that the inhabitants of Ceylon have already become accustomed to the appearance of these Negro soldiers.

# ROOSEVELT IS URGED TO RUN IN ELECTION

## Approached by Party Members; Hannegan Named New Chairman

**Special**

BUENOS AIRES, January 23.—The selection of President Roosevelt as the Democratic presidential nominee for the fourth term appeared a virtual certainty as the Democratic National Committee called on President Roosevelt yesterday and urged him to "continue as the great world humanitarian leader in both war and peace," according to a dispatch from Washington.

The action indicated that the Democrats are unable to nominate any other person to defeat the nominee of the Republican Party, whose candidates decisively defeated the Democrats in the off-season elections last year.

The representatives of the Democratic National Committee, before visiting Roosevelt on Saturday, selected Chicago as the National Convention site. The Committee left the date for the convention which is expected to be held late in July to the new national chairman, Robert Hannegan.

### Hannegan Named Chairman

**Special**

BUENOS AIRES, January 23.—Robert Hannegan was appointed chairman of the Democratic National Committee to succeed Postmaster-General Frank C. Walker who resigned, according to a Washington dispatch.

The appointment of this 40-year-old native of St. Louis and former internal revenue commissioner is expected to unleash a campaign drive in which most Democratic faithfuls at the committee meeting believed will find President Franklin Roosevelt running for the fourth term.

Hannegan was nominated for this post by James P. Aylward, national committeeman from Missouri, who said that Hannegan was eminently qualified to lead the Democratic Party "to a grand and glorious victory in the election of President Franklin Roosevelt to the fourth term." The reference to the fourth term, the dispatch said, provoked a spirited applause by the national committee members.

Appearing before the national committee to accept the chairmanship, this black-haired athletic-looking new chairman appealed for "teamwork and party harmony" in the ranks of the much split Democratic Party. He avoided any reference to a fourth term but predicted that the November election will bring victory if the Democrats work together as a team.

Meanwhile, another dispatch stated that at the Midwest Democratic Conference at which party leaders of 12 States were represented, the Democratic delegates unanimously approved the resolution endorsing Roosevelt for the fourth term.

# Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

justice. And we want to powerfully emphasize again that the greatest task falling upon our diplomatic camp is to employ this diplomacy of righteousness and justice firmly and, in parallel with the battle of arms, to crush our Anglo-American enemies also in the battle of diplomacy.

## Sino-Japanese Relations

TOKYO SHIMBUN—That Japan's diplomacy, different from that of Britain and the United States, has as its basic policy the advancement of morality, has been made clear in the speech by Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu in the current session of the Diet. It goes without saying that as concrete problems involved in the enforcement of Japan's foreign policy at present, both Soviet-Japanese and Sino-Japanese relations occupy the most important part of them. Particularly with regard to the Sino-Japanese relations, since the Japan-China Alliance Pact was concluded, the Japanese nation has paid great attention to the consequent achievements to be made by Japan's new China policy.

The War of Greater East Asia has as its aim to liberate all Greater East Asiatic people from Anglo-American shackles and to establish a new order in East Asia. Thus the National Government of China has declared war on Britain and the United States and has pledged "to live or die together with Japan." Herein is found the basic path whereon Japan's new China policy is to be enforced.

Japan, by conclusion of the Alliance Pact with China, has returned to it concessions and has taken various other important steps. . . . What Japan fervently desires is to work out concrete measures so as to have China consummate the establishment of its structure of independence and sovereignty and have it stabilize the livelihood of that nation.

The Foreign Minister says that the new China policy must be propelled concretely and strongly on the basis of the firm conviction that the oneness between the Anglo-American Powers and Chungking can be smashed. It is needless to say that the concrete and strong propulsion of the new China policy should not be similar to the lukewarm one of the Anglo-Americans. The enforcement of the new China policy should be based on the fundamental idea that unless the War of Greater East Asia is fully prosecuted and the Anglo-American Powers are overthrown, no real independence and sovereignty of China would be possible. The new China policy is an immutable national policy. We cannot but hope that this national policy will display its real mission and have the desired effects through proper care in the enforcement of various diplomatic measures.

# Interesting People

## *Thai Envoy Writing Japanese History*

His Excellency Wichit Wichit-Wathakan

"An emissary of culture," the Thai Ambassador to Japan, Wichit Wichit-Wathakan, is diligently intent on writing the history of Japan whenever he has time to spare from his busy schedule as the diplomatic representative from one of the rising nations of Greater East Asia. Ambassador Wichit firmly believes that a true understanding of the cultural values of any country arises from knowledge of that nation's history, reports the Asahi this morning.

For more than 15 years, even before the days that he ever dreamt of becoming Thai Ambassador to Japan, he has been an ardent student of Japanese history. His booklet "History of Japan" was published in the Thai language a decade ago.

Since assumption of his post in Tokyo, Ambassador Wichit's hopes have been to realize his life long desire of writing the history of Japan. Every spare moment from his busy official duties is devoted to his cherished work as a historian. Stacks of reference matter are always piled high on the Ambassador's desk. Tedious, painstaking efforts are expended on his historical researches of which even the members of the Thai Embassy are not aware.

The complete history of Japan under contemplation by the Ambassador will comprise of 11 chapters. The first chapter on the "Age of Gods" and the second chapter on the "Nara Period" have already been completed and the Ambassador expects to finish the whole work by the end of June this year. The colossal work of 600 pages will be made all the more interesting by insertion of many illustrative pictures. Ten thousand copies are planned to be printed and sent to Thailand.

The one burning desire underlying Ambassador Wichit's undertaking of the work is to bring about a closer relation between Japan and Thailand by diffusing among the people of Thailand a better and deeper understanding of the very essence of the history of Japan. He wants the people of Thailand to love Japan and her people.

"I first write the Japanese history in the Thai language and then after translation into English, it is corrected by a first class Japanese historian, whose assistance has been solicited through the good offices of Viscount Nagakage Okabe, the Education Minister," he explained when interviewed at his home in Osaki. "When all corrections have been made, the English is again translated back to the Thai language. My reference materials have all been written by Japanese. I am trying to make my book clear and concise and the readers I have in view are the Thai people in all social strata. My work on the Japanese history has not been undertaken in my capacity as Thai Ambassador to Japan but as one Thai national."

# False American Reports On Pacific War Are Hit

**Special**

STOCKHOLM, January 23.—The methods of the United States propaganda organs which vaunted of victories in the South Pacific which the American forces never won were rapped by Dr. Essen, chief commentator on the Dag Posten, a Swedish newspaper, who believes that Japan's strength has been increased tremendously by her victories since the outbreak of the war.

In the article entitled "Japan's Growing Strength" he attacked the statements made from time to time by the United States regarding America's "victorious" advances in the Pacific.

Dr. Essen declared that the propaganda of the United States has been made with the intention of satisfying the proponents of the Pacific first policy and said that this is a classic example of the subordination of the military strategy to a political end for the furtherance of "internal political purposes."

Dr. Essen continued: "The reality is that Japan's strength has not only been considerable from the very beginning but has considerably increased since the outbreak of the war in December 1941. Big captures solved all the problems of raw materials, and the enormous population in the occupied territories solved the problem of working power."

# U.S. Refugee Organ's Lineup Set

**Special**

BUENOS AIRES, January 23.—President Roosevelt has appointed Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., and Secretary of War Henry Stimson as members of the War Refugee Board, which has been established to take care of the minority problem in Europe, according to a Washington dispatch.

# Reich Banks Dissolved By Chilean Government

**Domei**

BUENOS AIRES, January 22.—The Chilean Government has dissolved the branches in Chile of two German banks, according to reports from Santiago.

It had already declared on January 15 the control and supervision of all Axis property in Chile, and the announcement issued today states as follows:

"All branches in Chile of the German Trans-Atlantic Bank and the German Bank are dissolved as of January 1 and will be liquidated under the supervision of the Bank Control Bureau. In liquidating these accounts, division of the liquidated amount will not be made to any who has committed acts contrary to the safety, defense or unity of the American Continent. Such property will be held as Special Account Deposits in the Central Bank of Chile.

"All corporations and individuals in Chile, who hold any property belonging to citizens of countries occupied by the Axis Powers must declare same to the Chilean Government."

# SPANISH RELATIONS WITH BRITAIN TENSE

## Situation Aggravated As 4-Point Accusations Filed Against Franco

**Domei**

STOCKHOLM, January 22.—The attitude of the British and American Governments toward Spain has changed perceptibly since last fall until now it has taken on a definitely threatening tone. Particularly, the relation between Britain and Spain has worsened as clearly seen from the attitude of the British Foreign Office, the following four reasons being fabricated in order to justify its stand:

1. Spain refused to surrender Italian ships that had escaped to Spanish ports when the Badoglio regime capitulated.

2. Spanish citizens had smuggled time-bombs into Gibraltar.

3. Among shipments of oranges made to Britain by Spain, the so-called "orange bombs" had been placed.

4. Spanish volunteers are still fighting on the Eastern Front.

British newspapers also are reflecting the attitude of the British Government, the Time, London, declaring in its today's issue:

"The smuggling of bombs into Gibraltar and the explosion of the orange-bombs prove that the Franco Government is not giving proper attention to the activity of spies in Spanish territory. On both occasions, the British Government put in a strong protest to which promises and guarantees were given. Although these promises and guarantees were carried out to some extent, the way in which the Spanish Government has acted gives the impression that it is 'only trying to comply with the British demand.' The recent action of Spain has changed its status from that of a neutral country to a non-belligerent nation."

The Daily Mail stated as follows: "The attitude of Spain has been made clear by action rather than by words, as witness General Francisco Franco's taking over the Tangier International Zone under the conviction that the disintegration of the British Empire is drawing near. The time has come for us to make Spain realize that 'Britain has become sufficiently powerful to back its demands by means stronger than mere words.'"

# Australia Drafting Plan For Pacific Conference

**Domei**

LISBON, January 22.—The Australian Government is scheduled to present plans for a Pacific Conference to be held some time during the middle of this year, as a result of the meeting which ended yesterday between Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia and Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand, according to a Canberra report.

It is also believed, in this connection, that the Australian Government will dispatch representatives to Britain, the United States, the exiled government of Holland and the French Committee for National Liberation.

# *Japanese Fighter Planes Feared by Yanks, Admits Flier Captured After Raiding F.I.C.*

**Domei**

HANOI, January 23.—The powerful fighter planes of Japan's air arm, the Shokis have struck terror into the hearts of the American fliers, confesses an American pilot who was taken prisoner by the Japanese when his plane, a P-40, made a forced landing following the blind bombing on January 20 by the American air force in China on Monckai on the French Indo-China border. The captured enemy pilot commented as follows on the skill and the might of the Japanese Air Force and of the recent conditions in Kunming:

"I was a student at New Hampshire University when the war broke out. I volunteered for service as soon as hostilities commenced and after about a year's training was sent out to Kunming several months ago. My flying hours totaled about 350. While in Yunnan, I was assigned to defense duties of the American air force.

"Although I haven't engaged in any air combats with the Japanese Forces as yet, my comrades who have seen actual fighting all tell me that the efficiency and the prowess of the Japanese fighter planes are something wonderful. The Shokis, especially, the terror strikers.

"At the time of the Japanese air raid on Kunming around the middle of December, I was off duty and walking in the streets of Kunming. Everyone scampered for shelter. I made for the nearest dugout as fast as I could, too. The inefficiency of the lookout corps only allowed us few minutes to seek shelter before the Japanese planes roared over Kunming. The city's anti-air raid facilities are poor and as the dugouts are just mere makeshifts, the casualties were considerably large.

"In Kunming, there is no ceiling to the skyrocketing of prices. The poor inhabitants are certainly hard pressed. I received a salary of $200 per month, which would net me approximately hundredfold in Chinese currency. However, with cigarettes at $400 for a package of ten, my salary didn't stretch very far. I had conjectured having a jolly time in China, with plenty of money to spend on various amusements, but I found out that the actual conditions were exactly the opposite. Card playing was the only escape we had from the tiresome monotony of our daily life."

# TERROR RAIDS ON BANGKOK

**By PHROT PHUTTHINAN**

**Tokyo Correspondent for the Nikorn, Bangkok Chronicle and Suphab Satri, Bangkok, Thailand**

American air units have, since last month, started indiscriminate raids on Bangkok and other points in Thailand. The object of these attacks is very obvious, namely to strike terror into the hearts of the people and not necessarily to destroy targets of military value, for, so far, the vandals have singled out Buddhist temples, business districts and such other places to wreak destruction and kill innocent men, women, children, the weak and the aiding.

What does the enemy hope to gain by carrying out these aimless attacks from the air? To destroy military objects and thereby weaken the offensive and defensive power of Thailand? This certainly could not be, from the blind nature of the attacks so far which have only brought destruction and suffering to the civilian population and not caused damage of any consequence to objects of military importance. Then, why the perpetration of these criminal acts against humanity?

The answer is not far to seek. Unable to show their prowess against the Japanese in the Southwestern Pacific theater of war or on the China continent, the brutal American airmen have turned their attention to the small nation that Thailand is in an attempt to break the morale of the Thais. In this, the enemies display an utter lack of knowledge of the spirit that burns in the heart of every man, woman and child of Thailand. An enemy who does not know the burning spirit of patriotism of the Thais, their ardor for service to the nation and their readiness and determination to make any sacrifice, no matter how costly it may be, that their country may remain free and prosper, can never succeed in bringing Thailand to its knees.

If the enemies think that the raids they have carried out so far have had any effect on the morale of the Thai people then they are suffering under a disillusion. From the statement issued by Air Marshal T. Thewarit Phunluk, Commander-in-Chief of the Thai Air Force it can be seen that the only effect the raids produced on the people of Thailand was to heighten their morale and to cause them to renew their resolve to take retaliatory measures against the enemies. Moreover the raids have engendered in the Thai air force a grim do-or-die determination to defend its territory against the brutal enemy.

Thailand is a land of Buddhism. The country abounds in age-old Buddhist relics of inestimable value, that are held sacred by millions of people. And upon these, the enemies have chosen to wreak destruction. But these acts against God shall not pass unpunished. Heavenly retribution will come without fail. The enemies will pay the price and a heavy one at that. God is on the side of the just and justice will triumph in the end. The enemies, who have wedded themselves to injustice, shall feel the hand of God and suffer the doom of total destruction.

The enemy may, in the future, continue attempts to bring terror from the air to the people of Thailand. But no matter how many attempts the enemy make or with what ferocity, the determination of the Thai people will not flinch. They are united as one, under the leadership of Premier Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram, in their resolve to fight it out to the last along with Japan and the rest of East Asia till victory is won in the War of Greater East Asia and an ideal Greater East Asia constructed.

As the Spokesman of the Board of Information, Sadao Iguchi, pointed out the other day, "the offensive and defensive alliance concluded between Japan and Thailand at the outset of the war is a concrete testimony of the common will and determination of both countries to fight together to victory." Any future attempts of the enemy to single out Thailand for its attacks will not only be that much waste of bombs, but will render the spirit of the alliance between Japan and Thailand still stronger. Nothing shall stop the two countries on their march, hand-in-hand, to their common goal, namely, victory in the war they are waging now and construction of a new order.

# Chungking Students Shun Life in Military Service

**Domei**

CANTON, January 21.—Chungking authorities have been urging students to volunteer for military service ever since November last year, but the students, who do not want to serve General Chiang Kai-shek, are only considering their own interests.

In this connection, Cheng Tse-jun, Director of the Military Service Office of the Chungking Military Council, made the following remarks, according to the Takung-Pao:

"So far, the students who have volunteered for military service total more than 9,000, and more than 10,000 students have taken steps to enlist in the armed service.

"Most of the volunteer students will be enrolled in the Indian Expeditionary forces, while the others will be enlisted in the air mechanized and gendarmery units.

"Student-soldiers are expected to become models for other soldiers.

"Women students who volunteer for service will be detailed to political campaigns, or supply, medical, air defense and communications duties."

"However, despite all the efforts of the authorities, the students are not particularly eager to volunteer for armed service. Chungking newspapers are now publishing letters written by students in which they ask various selfish questions concerning military service. Some of the questions they ask follow:

"Will diplomas be given after returning from the front?," Is it more advantageous to join the army or remain at school and study?," "Will we be commanded by Chinese officers or foreign officers?," "Will it be necessary to have our hair closely cropped?"

It is evident that the Chungking students are not patriotic as they are only willing to volunteer for armed service if it is advantageous for them to do so.

# Ford Employes Strike Over Labor Union Issue

**Domei**

BUENOS AIRES, January 22.—Seven hundred technicians at the Rouge River and Willow Run plants of the Ford Company are reported to have commenced a strike today, according to a Detroit dispatch.

The reason for the walkout is said to be due to the refusal of the company to consent to their joining the labor unions.

In spite of the Government's frantic efforts to clamp down on strike outbreaks by such measures as the presentation of the anti-strike bill in Congress, labor disputes apparently see no abatement in the United States.

Meanwhile, the foremen's strike at the Chrysler plants, already in progress for over a week, has spread to three more factories, involving a total of eight factories whose production is now crippled by labor disputes. Moreover, 6,000 foundry workers in Oregon and Washington States in the meantime had laid down their jobs demanding a raise in wage, but it is reported that a settlement was reached today only after the War Department stepped in to arbitrate in the dispute.

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# LACK OF FARM HANDS TROUBLES AUSTRALIA

## Excessive Mobilization Of Men for War Is Cause

**Domei**

LISBON, January 22.—A Sydney dispatch to the Yorkshire Post yesterday revealed that Australia is suffering from a heavy drain on her manpower resources due to the excessive burden of military manpower mobilization and the enormous demands of increased agricultural production, according to reports from London.

"In Australia the ratio of persons in military service is one to eight of the general population," the Sydney report said, adding "in England the ratio is one to nine; in the United States one to 13, and in Germany one to 11.

"On top of the heavy drain on Australia's manpower resources, a stupendous program of foodstuff increase has been forced upon her," the report continued. "The situation today is such that as compared to the days before the outbreak of the war, there is an appalling shortage of 140,000 farm hands. Australia may be said to be carrying an unreasonably excessive share of the war burdens," the Sydney dispatch concluded.

# National Service Set For Croatian Youths

**Domei**

BERLIN, January 23.—The Croatian Government yesterday announced the establishment of a National Service Organization, according to an Agram dispatch.

This new organization is directly controlled by the army and includes all physically fit youths in Croatia between the ages of 18 and 21. The youths will live together and render various labor services while, at the same time, they will undergo military training and other forms of education.

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# 40 British Bombers Downed

**Domei**

BERLIN, January 22.—Forty British four-engined heavy bombers were shot down by Reich anti-aircraft gunfire when a British bomber unit attempted a raid on central Germany last night, it was announced by the German military authorities today. The rest of the raiders were successfully repulsed, the announcement added.

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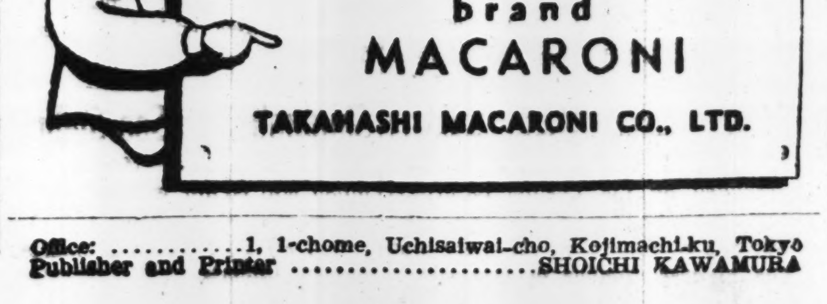
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